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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers' Roundtable" program with Vitality Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator; Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, international affairs journalist; Stanislav Nikolayevich Kondrashov, IZVESTIYA political observer]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good day comrades. Over the past week the foreign press, politicians and public figures have been following attentively the progress of the talks that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders have been holding with the delegation from socialist Ethiopia led by Mengistu Haile Mariam. This attention was dictated by different feelings among different persons. Also, it was not without malevolence and slander directed at both the policy of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, but no one could raise doubts against the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding that reigned at the talks. The official friendly visit of Mengistu Haile Mariam to the Soviet Union attracted attention for many reasons, and not the least because Ethiopia--comparatively recently--was an extremely backward feudal monarchy. Now, fundamental social, economic, and political transformations are taking place.

[Kovalev] Speaking of the joint Soviet-Ethiopian talks and describing their positive results for the cause of peace and international cooperation, one cannot but mention the importance of the broad program of international meetings which the Soviet leadership is carrying out, the aim of which is the development and strengthening of friendly links and the expansion of cooperation with various states. And there is yet another consideration. The foreign press is noting that during the talks Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in stating the position of the Soviet Union, made a number of very important statements. I wish to cite one of them. Leonid Ilich said:

Middle, Near East Events

There are in the international arena dangerous seats of tension; these are mined zones, so to speak, where one should exercise double or triple caution. If, as they say, there really exist apprehensions over the security of major sea communications including the Strait of Hormuz, there is a realistic way of ensuring such security. This way was indicated in May this year at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The Soviet leader stressed that the socialist countries are in favor of unimpeded navigation on the seas, therefore they are suggesting lowering and limiting military activity where there are important sea lanes. This proposal now has a special pressing nature and it has received a large response in the world press. Leonid Ilich talked further of a vicious vogue which the United States has taken to following, moving fleets about for the slightest reason, increasing military activity in places where restraint is more appropriate. A revolution occurs in Iran, so they rush a fleet to its shores in an attempt to secure new military bases nearby. The conflict arises between Iran and Iraq and they send new ships into the Persian Gulf and look for bases still more zealously.

[Sobolev] Yes, one should say that after the military conflict between Iraq and Iran began tension in the Near and Middle East increased considerably. Besides, the damage which this conflict is inflicting on the combatant countries themselves it has furthered the stepping up of various militarist forces, both local and external to this region. To the accompaniment of the roar of shots and explosions on the Iraqi-Iranian border Israel has begun a new series of provocative sorties against Lebanon and has got down to creating a draft for the annexation of the Golan Heights seized from Syria.

But the one which more than anyone else is trying to warm its hands on the fire of this conflict and catch itself a fish in the troubled waters of the Near East is the United States. From the very beginning of the military actions Western observers have not ceased working out on their calculators the gains or the losses that Washington might accrue or suffer in this conflict. And it must be said that the gains in their calculations considerably outweigh the losses.

[Kondrashov] The regrettable Iranian-Iraqi war has been going on for almost one and half months. If one continues to talk of profits and losses then it must of course be remembered that already thousands of dead people have become vicitims of the war and the destruction it has caused runs into thousands of millions of dollars. And one must state that calculations have already been made according to which the economic damage to Iran is estimated at $8-$9 billion. For Iraq the damage is $3-$4 billion. And we are not talking only about calculations but also of estimates by the Western, primarily American, corporations for the orders which should come from Iran and Iraq as soon as the war finishes and thoughts have to turn to restoring the destroyed oilfields and oil refining capacities. But the questions of profits and losses can be expanded. It has become a vital detail in this highly uneasy Near Eastern and Middle Eastern military-political landscape. This really large mined zone. And another detail, also very important--although not made public so much--has become the presence in the waters of the Persian Gulf, and mainly in the Gulf of Oman, not far from the Strait of Hormuz, of an American naval armada of two aircraft carrier formations. Together with British, French and Australian ones there are now about 60 naval vessels there. One must also take into account the hundreds of planes on board the aircraft carriers, and the thousands of marines. This is on sea, and on land--besides Oman, the sultan of which is already giving the Americans military services. The Pentagon is consolidating its position in Saudi Arabia. This also became an important detail last week in the military-political situation in the region of the Persian Gulf. It began with the surveillance system AWACS planes and, with the planes, the Americans deployed in Saudi Arabia about 1,000, or perhaps even more of its military specialists. The military presence in the most oil-rich Arab country is considered by Washington as a great achievement from the point of the long-term strategic plans of the United States. Here and there reports are coming through already of Americans plans to create a regional military pact. There is just the trifle to solve now--who will be the participants of the pact. But if the plan is still an unrealized and unwieldy dream, then the sharply increased American presence on sea and land is for real, a reality that demonstrates that from the point of view of the new American strategy proclaimed by President Carter back in January this year, the Iran-Iraq conflict happened quite opportunely. As they say, if it had not existed, it would have been worth inventing. And some journalists assert that this is what happened, that in some way this war was precisely thought up by the Americans.

I want to refer to the French newspaper LE FIGARO, which published some days ago an article by Serge Maffert, called the great American game. The article asserts that war arose thanks to the exceptionally skillful secret instigation of the Americans, which unwittingly was yielded to by Iran and Iraq.

Eduard Vasilyevich has quoted the words of Comrade Brezhnev that the realistic way of ensuring the security of the major sea communications, including the Strait of Hormuz, lies in lowering and limiting military activity in the regions where there are these communications. The Americans, so far any way, are heading directly in the opposite direction. Evidently they need not so much freedom of navigation on these lands as military control over them in their own interests.

[Sobolev] It must be said that the adventurist actions of the United States in the Near and Middle East were once more in the past week subjected to stern condemnation by the international public. In the capital of the Republic of Cyprus, Nicosia, an emergency international conference was held of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the Persian Gulf zone. Taking part in the conference were representatives from more than 80 countries of the world. Cyprus, where the conference took place, and the whole eastern Mediterranean is a region which directly adjoins the Near Eastern seat of tension. At the same time Western strategists regard this region as the southern flank of NATO and are applying all efforts, so to speak, for it to move in line with the center of this aggressive bloc. As is known, Greece recently, under increased pressure from America and Britain, adopted the decision to return to the military organization of NATO. The overwhelming majority of the country's public opinion came out in unprejudiced criticism of the government, which had taken upon itself the responsibility for this decision, which evoked such arguments.

## Greek Entry Into NATO

[Kondrashov] One must suppose that the supporters of reintegration into NATO understood full well the danger threatening the interests of their party and government, the danger connected with the adoption of this unpopular decision. But nonetheless they took this decision. It may be that those observers here who, to explain the events, refer also to the pressure that was exerted on the Greek ruling circles from the U.S. and the NATO miltiary, are correct. Back at the beginning of October, during the visit to Athens of a delegation of the Soviet public, many of our Greek interlocutors did not conceal that the attempts to delay the return of Greece to the NATO military organization evoked the clear irritation of the Americans and the NATO leading clique. It was stated directly in Athens that high ranking officials in Washington had responded to these maneuvers with threats and warned figures in the Greek Government that initiatives directed at somehow protecting Greek national interests were fraught with dangerous consequences for Greece itself.

Then this information was also published in the London TIMES and the Greek press. The indecently tumultuous rejoicing in the United States and in NATO military circles when it was finally announced that the Greek Government had decided to agree to the reintegration plans is probably the best evidence of all that such pressure occurred. The direct benefits to the United States and NATO from the Greek Government's decision are obvious. Well, let us look at the question of whether Greece itself has derived any advantages from its decision. This is very doubtful. After all, the problem of Greece's sovereign rights in the Aegean Sea is nothing like as simple as the supporters of a return to the NATO military structure depict it.

There is another legitimate question: Is there not a trap here for Greece? What new concessions will Greece be forced to make during the new negotiations about operational control in the Aegean Sea?

[Sobolev] Well, by all accounts the negative consequences for Greece itself of returning to the NATO military structure are preoccupying many Greeks. The demonstrations which have taken place in that country testify to this.

And I would like to add that mass antiwar demonstrations took place this week not just in Greece but throughout the world. They were connected with the week of action for disarmament held under the auspices of the United Nations and the WPC. Of course, these actions are not restricted to one week. This is only one form in which international public opinion expresses its protest over the militarist course of the Western countries and influences the policy of ruling circles. Now that the United States and its allies have openly set their course for the arms race and the intensification of international tension, the role of public opinion is growing significantly.

[Kovalev] In West Europe the week was marked by mighty popular demonstrations. The largest demonstration for the last two decades was held in London, for example, on 26 October. Its participants were protesting against the government's plans for nuclear reequipping of the submarine fleet and the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain. An international demonstration also took place in the West German city of Kaiserslautern. It was organized by peace supporters in the FRG, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Like the participants in another international demonstration in the Belgian town of Mol, they also resolutely condemned the nuclear missile plans of NATO and the United States. This week of action was also marked in Finland, Greece and other European countries with meetings, public gatherings and seminars on disarmament problems. The mass nature and militant spirit of the demonstrations are convincing evidence that the appeal of the communists to the peoples of Europe to intensify the struggle for peace and disarmament, which rang out from Paris in April this year, has evoked a lively response and that ever greater sections of the population in the countries of West Europe are realizing the danger represented by the course of accelerating the nuclear arms race imposed on them by Washington and the NATO brass hats.

[Sobolev] Antiwar demonstrations are also being organized by peace-loving public opinion in the United States. It is interesting that signs have appeared recently that U.S. militaristic propaganda is not having the desired effect on the American audience. In particular, in the final stage of the election race both presidential candidates have begun to dress up particularly zealously in the white attire of peacemakers. Even Reagan, the more bellicose of the two, began making promises, though very clumsily, that he would try to bring about a reduction in strategic armaments, for example, if he were victorious.

But it must be said that the presidential candidates and their aides are watching the mood of the voters very vigilantly. Is that not so, Stanislav Nikolayevich? The elections take place the day after tomorrow.

## U.S. Elections

[Kondrashov] For me personally as a journalist who has been concerned with the United States since the beginning of the sixties and who has lived and worked for a long time there, this is the fifth presidential election campaign. And this is what I would like to say; U.S. bourgeois propagandists naturally boast about their system and praise it to the skies. But every time one notices that the election year, the year in which U.S. democracy is tested, that it proves to be a year of self-exposure, a kind of political striptease in the eyes of the whole world. However, this year has probably outdone all the others in the striptease sense, at least as far as I can recall.

Let us list them briefly. In 1964, for example, when President Johnson was the Democratic candidate and the very conservative hawk, Senator Goldwater, was the Republican candidate for the White House, there was a hope, subsequently destroyed, that Johnson's victory might usher in a policy of peace and commonsense. In 1968, which was a very rebellious year, young people in America assaulted the political strongholds for the sake of ending the Vietnam war and for the sake of racial justice. In 1972, the next presidential election year, the Democratic candidate, McGovern, proposed a sharp reduction in military spending, while the Republican, Nixon, stood on a platform of further progress in the cause of international detente. Even in 1976 Carter, who was competing against Ford for the White House, still spoke of a certain reduction in military spending, although he tried to forget about this promise while the election campaign was still in progress. In short, each occasion has given rise to some hopes, although it has to be said that on each occasion one noticed quite quickly that they were stillborn.

There is now no question of hopes because there has never been such a depressing choice in recent years as in this year, between President Carter, who has compromised himself, and his opponent Reagan who is considered to be a man with little experience and competence in state affairs, and of whom people are, moreover, rather afraid because he has long established for himself the reputation of a hawk and now just cannot overcome it, although he is trying, as you said, Vitaliy Sergeyevich.

Everybody can see this depressing choice and almost everybody is talking about it because it does not arouse any enthusiasm whatsoever. And, alas, nothing can be done about it. It is precisely this impotence which testifies to the profound crisis of the U.S. political system and the unsatisfactory nature of the method of choosing leaders from the ranks of rival groupings of rich and powerful men in the United States.

Well, it is known what expectations there are on the eve of election day. It is expected that roughly half of the Americans with the right to vote will not turn up at polling stations. Perhaps even more than half will not turn up. And one has to say that this is not just apathy. It is more than apathy. There is talk of repugnance on the part of the electorate. Louis Harris, the head of the second most well-known public opinion polls firm, after George Gallup, said the following for example. This is certainly not apathy, he said. That is not the right word. The people just don't like the candidates. The people are really very interested and take a position based on principle. In speaking of a position based on princple he evidently has in mind a refusal to vote and a boycott, too, we may say. Harris has been involved with public opinion polls for more than 30 years, since 1947. He calls the present elections, and I quote, the most negatively orientated elections that we have ever had to deal with. He believes that the voters will simply choose the lesser of two evils.

Generally speaking, all this is well known. Less attention is being given to another factor, something which may be called the apathy of the rest of the world. It is a typical American characteristic to take little interest in the rest of the world and at the same time to assume that the rest of the world cannot fail to be interested in America. The self-esteem of U.S. observers is painfully offended when they notice that the world's interest has diminished and fallen off. Having undertaken research of this kind, Flora Lewis, the New York TIMES observer, wrote, and I quote: With a few exceptions all countries of the world are remaining unusually indifferent to the 1980 elections. What does this indifference signify? This indifference signifies irritation with the excessively long election struggle in the United States, which, with its political chicanery and demagoguery, upsets international life.

There is another aspect to the indifference. It is a sign of America's diminishing place in the world, it seems to me.

[Sobolev] Stanislav Nikolayevich, you have touched on some general results of the U.S. election campaign. It would probably not be inappropriate to also talk about the last week before the elections. In particular, a direct television debate between the two main candidates, Carter and Reagan, was finally organized after lengthy delays and various kinds of maneuvers. It took place on Tuesday evening in Cleveland. Much was said and written before and after the debate in America. One understands that both candidates are attaching great hopes to it. Well, what was the outcome of all this?

[Kondrashov] The debate was indeed a major event last week, at least judging by the expectations associated with it. In my opinion, this was an attempt to galvanize interest in the elections and the personalities of the candidates. It was a struggle to win over those voters who want to vote but do not know whom to vote for. For that matter, they of course also wanted to arouse those who have decided to stay at home on 4 November. What was the outcome of this confrontation of words for which the publicity build-up was far more intensive than for the recent boxing match involving Muhammad Ali. The majority of observers called it a draw, but a draw in which neither of the contestants was outstanding. The observer Joseph Kraft, for example, did not feel that either of the candidates had given good answers to serious questions or demonstrated a hint of ability to solve national problems. Others are not so cutting in their evaluations. Certain people think that Reagan won a certain advantage during the debate since his bearing was most confident, like that of a president, and thus he proved wrong the calculations of Carter's strategists. Those calculations were that he would be brought out into the open and shown as a man unfit for such responsible office.

[Kovalev] If we think about all this, if we try to make out what it is all about without being won over by the annoying U.S. publicity, it seems the question inevitably arises as to how one can determine during an hour and a half discussion which of the two is better suited to presidential office. It has the appearance of a stunt, the introduction of circus features into politics mixed together, so to speak, with some sort of special American mysticism on television.

[Kondrashov] The results of the debate in fact show that the ordinary American sensed the truth behind it all. In any event the uncertainty of the situation remains. Both candidates are now running neck and neck and no one is yet undertaking to predict the result, with the exception of the professional soothsayers who have already sprung into action and who are making money out of it, and with the exception of those who are fond of betting on the results of the presidential elections: that, too, is an American hobby. As far as the main emphasis in the election struggle is concerned, each of them is continuing, as before, not so much to praise himself as to blacken his opponent, proceeding on the same basis as the electorate that it is a choice between the lesser of two evils. To substantiate this, I shall quote the opinion of U.S. observers. This is what the well-known James Reston writes: The President has switched his attention from the economy, on which he is weak, to foreign policy, on which Reagan is weak. And this is what Evans and Novak of the Washington POST write: The difference between the candidates, they write, lies in the fact that Carter has simply wrecked the economy, while Reagan may start the third world war.

That defines more or less correctly the attitude of the electorate. At one time Carter was fairly well behind Reagan, but he managed to catch him up, endlessly repeating that with Reagan in power, with his promises to be more firm and not be afraid to resort to military force, the threat of war might increase. Also damaging to Reagan, as far as one can see, is his stance rejecting the SALT II treaty. Americans, in the majority, are willing to agree with the idea of building up their military might, which is upheld by both candidates. But at the same time the ordinary American in no way wants the danger of war to grow.

## Central America

[Sobolev] To round off our program, comrades, I should like to devote a few minutes to the situation in Central America and the Caribbean basin. The revolutionary liberation struggle has now engulfed practically the whole of that area, and the list of U.S. placemen who have been overthrown by the people--a list which started with the Cuban dictator Batista--is growing little by little. A decisive stage in that struggle has begun in Salvador where the democratic forces have joined together in a united front named after Farabundo Marti. Last week it became known that the revolutionary forces in Guatemala united. The Latin American patriots, however, have to deal not only with local reaction, but also with its patron in Washington. The aim of the United States in Salvador is to crush the left, was what White, the U.S. ambassador in that country, said: And that, of course, goes not only for Salvador. In the past, Washington and its diplomatic secret services have not been dormant. But now, judging by everything, the United States thinks that it can use the current worsening of the international situation to act more openly and more crudely. If the Latin Americans were to decide to publish some sort of white paper, or rather black paper, on U.S. interference in the affairs of their countries, it would be a volume of extraordinary size. Here are just a few events of the recent past. Counterrevolutionary sorties have been stepped up sharply in Nicaragua. The bandits come from Honduras, where a whole army is being trained for the invasion of both Nicaragua and Salvador if events there turn in an undesirable direction for the United States. There is no need to speak of the repressions in Salvador: They are largely known. Jamaica has been turned by the CIA into an arena of diversion, sabotage and terror since Michael Manley's National People's Party came to power after the 1972 elections. The party occupies an anti-imperialist position. Assassination attempts were made on Manley and on his associates; over 400 people were killed, including McGann, the deputy minister of national security. And while foreign monopolies were trying to wreck the country's economy, mercenaries were being trained in several camps in Florida. Not so long ago the United States signed an agreement with Duvalier, the Haiti dictator, in which it is proposed that in the event of a partisan front appearing in Haiti, the government and troops of the Dominican Republic will carry out armed interference, while U.S. military, economic and political aid is guaranteed. It is proposed that the invasion be carried out by the Dominican Republic which itself was the subject of such an invasion in 1965. At that time, the United States sent its 82d Air Assault Division there in order to suppress national liberation action by the Dominicans.

Since then much has changed in Latin America, and all in all it has begun to seem that this was the last of such once routine acts by Washington, the reason being that in the present day a repetition of such an act would undoubtedly give rise to an anti-American storm on the whole continent. There are now grounds, however, for thinking that the United States is planning new ventures, possibly on an even larger scale, using the anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban campaign as a cover. Last week, for example, the WALL STREET JOURNAL published an editorial article which begins like this: Reports from the Caribbean Sea area are becoming more and more threatening. It ends with the words: The Russians and the Cubans have subjected the United States and its Latin American neighbors to colossal danger. Between those two sentences the newspaper column is loaded with all the fabrications of Western propaganda about the already-mentioned danger, including, too, the almost forgotten myth about the Soviet combat brigade in Cuba. The article makes no mention of the liberation movement. The changes that have taken place in Central America and the Caribbean basin are depicted as the result of aggression by Soviet-Cuban aggressors--no more and no less: That is how the newspaper put it--aggressors--with whom international terrorist Marxist organizations are acting in league. No facts are quoted to back up these conjectures, just the words as we have learned, as intelligence workers have reported, and so forth. No reasoning, just a shrill hysterical tone. One wonders for what purpose the newspaper needed such shameless concoctions. for example about the transfer of considerable Soviet might to the area. and about the readiness of Soviet Antonov and Ilyushin aircraft to transfer large Cuban Army units to any part of the Caribbean basin: evidently in order to provide an advance justification for a U.S. response to events in Central America; in other words to present the Pentagon's punitive acts against the liberation forces as a rebuff to Soviet-Cuban aggression. The WALL STREET JOURNAL is not just a serious newspaper, it is no accident that the words wall street are contained in its name. And to my view, its hysterical and provocative article appears to be the manifesto of U.S. capital which is declaring a crusade against the Latin American patriots.

[Kovalev] Such a turn of events--armed intervention--will hardly be a surprise to Latin Americans at the present time, either. Warnings of possible invasion by the United States are being made by the Nicaraguan leaders, those fighting for democracy in El Salvador and those of like mind in other Latin American countries. Such warnings are issued even by church circles. I think, however, that one should hardly underestimate the strength and importance of the Latin American peoples' solidarity. It is no accident that the United States is camouflaging itself to a greater and greater extent, hiding its interference under the flags of dictatorships which are obedient to it.

[Sobolev] Of course. Before we end our program, I should like to say that preparations are now under way throughout the whole world for the celebration of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It will be celebrated together with the Soviet people by our friends, of whom there are no small number in the world. The CPSU Central Committee slogans on the anniversary of the October revolution contain an appeal to the peoples of the world: Come out consistently in favor of banning nuclear and all other types of mass annihilation weapons and in favor of the nonuse of force in relations between states! The facts show that this appeal is being responded to. Our broadcast has come to an end. Thank you for listening, comrades, and all the best.

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS ON SECURITY AT UN COMMITTEE

LD011522 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] New York, 1 Nov, TASS--The Soviet Union persistently calls on the international community to take resolute efforts for curbing the arms race, for maintaining the trend towards detente, for taking specific steps in the field of disarmament. These most important tasks faced by mankind today and the important role played by the Soviet Union's peace initiatives were emphasized by Soviet representative Vladimir Petrovskiy in his speech in the First Committee (on political and security issues) of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Soviet representative pointed out that the international situation has considerably aggravated recently, and that in the present situation it is necessary to increase efforts to bring down tensions, to give a fresh impetus to the talks on curbing and ending the arms race.

The main cause of the general deterioration of the situation in the world, Petrovskiy stressed, are the attempts of the imperialist circles to upset the present rough military-strategic parity to the detriment of the socialist countries, to gain for themselves the stand of a superior force, no matter what it may be termed now, either "military supremacy" or ensuring for themselves "a safety margin."

The Soviet representative pointed out that acting in collusion with the imperialist forces are also the Beijing hegemonists, who are subordinating the whole of China's home and foreign policy to all-round preparations for a new world war.

The Soviet delegate pointed out that the Soviet side sees nothing astonishing in the fact that the NATO member-states and China are rejecting the fresh Soviet peace initiative. This opposition, obviously, pursues quite definite aims.

The Chinese delegate declared against the twelve months' moratorium on any nuclear explosions with the participation of all nuclear powers, which is proposed by the USSR. This stand is designed to ensure for China the opportunity to conduct nuclear weapons blasts, like the blast conducted by China on October 16, about which representatives of many states spoke with concern, Petrovskiy stressed.

There is nothing astonishing also in the fact that the U.S. representative describes the Soviet disarmament proposals as propaganda, the Soviet representative stressed. This hackneyed device of the West, which has been used by it towards the Soviet disarmament proposals since the twenties, when the Soviet Union for the first time ever put forward the idea of general and complete disarmament, which is now recognized by the entire international community as the ultimate goal of limiting and ending the arms race. [sentence as received]

The Soviet Union matches word to the deed in the field of disarmament, Vladimir Petrovskiy stressed. Our course has been and remains not that of confrontation, but of cooperation and mutual understanding.

In spite of the complication of the international stiuation, the Soviet Union as before proceeds from the premise that it is necessary to make every effort, moreover, multiply efforts in order to ensure progress at the disarmament talks, so that they yield results.

The USSR proposes to take without delay a package of specific measures, which make a minimum of what is necessary in the present-day conditions to lessen the danger of war.

In sharp contrast with the plans and deeds of the West aimed at increasing military spendings is the USSR's consistent line towards cutting defence spending, Vladimir Petrovskiy said in conclusion. Under the law adopted by the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Tenth Convocation, defence spendings in the state budget of the USSR for 1981 have again been cut and set at 17,050 million roubles, which is 5.7 percent of budget expenditure.

INTERNATIONAL CYBERNETICS CONFERENCE OPENS IN REPINO

LD311153 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 3

[LENTASS report: "Cyberneticists' Conference"]

[Text] The resort settlement of Repino has become a traditional venue for meetings of the world's leading cyberneticists. The second international conference on problems of artificial intelligence, convened on the initiative of the USSR Academy of Sciences, opened here yesterday. Representatives of the national schools and scientific centers of approximately 20 European and Asian countries are participating in its work. For the Soviet Union, scientists have come to the conference from Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk and the union republics.

Opening the international cyberneticists' council, Academician I.A. Glebov, plenipotentiary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium for Leningrad, recalled that the urgency and importance of developments in the sphere of the application of modern computer equipment was emphasized in the 25th CPSU Congress decisions which defined the main directions of the scientific quest in the 5-year plan which is drawing to a close. Leningrad scientists have made a weighty contribution to improving the use of computers for the needs of the national economy and the automation of scientific research.

G.S. Pospelov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the conference organizing committee, spoke about the latest achievements of Soviet cyberneticists and outlined a range of long-term problems in this science. He especially noted the necessity and effectiveness of broad international scientific cooperation, voicing the conviction that the Repino conference will "not only be a businesslike meeting but also attest to the friendship of scientists working at the forefront of knowledge."

Hungarian academician Tibor Vamos, vice president of the international federation of automatic control, thanked the meeting's Soviet organizers on behalf of the foreign participants.

The cyberneticists' conference will last a week.

DEPLOYMENT OF NEW CARRIER TASK FORCE TO PERSIAN GULF NOTED

LD011725 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The United States continues escalating its military presence in the Persian Gulf. According to a Pentagon spokesman, another group of naval vessels led by the aircraft carrier Ranger has been sent to the Indian Ocean. Comment is by Leonid Rassadin:

U.S. actions in the region cannot be interpreted other than as provocative and adventurist. Nearby, the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq is going on, and in such a complex situation particular caution and restraint seem to be most appropriate, all the more so when it comes to military maneuvers or the concentration of air force units. But, as it appears, the American administration is guided by its own logic. As with all that noise around the Iranian-Iraqi conflict it is trying to establish control over the zone of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. More important, it is trying to create springboards there for further offensives against states that are unacceptable for Washington, and thereby ensure the plunder of their natural wealth by Western monopolies.

To justify its aggressive preparations, Washington has continually been talking of what it calls vital U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf, even though these claims run completely counter to the genuine vital interests of the states in the region. And last but not least, what right does the United States have for direct armed interference? The situation in the Persian Gulf zone is growing tense, also because the United States seeks to set up a network of military bases to be set up all along the perimeter of the Indian Ocean. The largest such base already exists on Diego Garcia Island. Washington has also received consent to establish U.S. military bases in Oman, Kenya and Somalia. It is quite obvious that the United States is still nurturing plans to turn the Indian Ocean into an explosive zone so that conditions would emerge to kindle new military conflicts there.

In this extremely alarming situation there is a special need for concrete measures to deescalate tensions in the Indian Ocean. It should be noted that an overwhelming majority of nations are well aware of the urgency of such steps. The United Nations special committee on the Indian Ocean has just passed a resolution reiterating the need for convening an international conference in Colombo next year. Its main task is to work out an international agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The Soviet Union supports this proposal and at the session of the United Nations committee, the Soviet representative also called for resuming Soviet-American talks on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean. These talks were interrupted by the United States unilaterally.

IZVESTIYA CITES POST ON BRZEZINSKI ROLE IN U.S. SUPPORT FOR SHAH

LD031027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "Who Was Backing the Shah"]

[Text] Washington--Until the very last day of the existence of the shah's regime in Iran the U.S. administration was giving the shah full support and gambling on him remaining in power. This is shown by a series of articles in the Washington POST tracing the history of American-Iranian relations since 1941.

Even after the mass people's demonstrations against the shah had begun in Iran, when the shah had lost faith in himself, the paper notes, President J. Carter stubbornly hoped to be able to save him. Only 2 months before Pahlavi's flight from Iran, an article says, the U.S. President's National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski personally phoned him and recommended the wider use of military force to put down the revolution. The President stuck to this policy even after his other advisers had begun to change their views.

As the paper writes, Brzezinski also demanded that the United States" vigorously state" its solidarity with the shah, and urged the latter to deal a decisive blow and remove the opposition and to "support any measures to maintain order in Iran," including the use of military force against the population. And he told the shah on the telephone that Carter appreciated the need to use force and that considerations protecting human rights should take a back seat. Brzezinski's line was also supported by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, who was urging the President to "support the shah no matter what the latter did to suppress the revolution." It was Brzezinski's tough line that "persuaded President J. Carter to stay with the shah to the very end."

At the beginning of November the White House made a special statement confirming its full support for the shah. At the same time, Iranian Ambassador to the United States A. Zahedi was handed a "private message" from the administration in which Washington "guaranteed not to protest if the shah resorted to military force to ...break the demonstrator's backs."

Not long before the shah's regime was overthrown, Brzezinski contacted the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and transmitted detailed instructions, the nature of which is demonstrated by the mere fact that soon after they were received the deputy leader of the American mission C. Naas bluntly stated: The shah must shoot several dozen revolutionaries from the ranks of the clergy and put down the antigovernment demonstrations.

"Human rights are no longer a problem," the American envoy cynically added.

LAPIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN

LD301413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] On 24 October a delegation of CPSU party workers consisting of S.G. Lapin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting (chairman); D.N. Gegarov, second secretary of the Primorskiy CPSU Kraykom; and A.I. Senatorov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; left for Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese Socialist Party Central Executive Committee.

Return to Moscow

LD012140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] A delegation of CPSU staff, led by Lapin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Braodcasting, has returned to Moscow from Tokyo. The delegation was in Japan in accordance with the plan for inter-party ties between the CPSU and the Japanese Socialist Party.

JAPANESE CLAIM TO SOVIET CRUISER 'ILLEGAL'

LD311540 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 31 Oct 80

["On the Lifting of Cruiser 'Admiral Nakhimov' by Japan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct, TASS--One cannot but pay attention to the illegality of measures which are being undertaken in Japan without coordination with the Soviet side on lifting the cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov" and the property on its board. The ship, which took part in the Tsushima battle in 1905, did not surrender to the enemy and was sunk at the commander's order. The commander of the cruiser remained aboard till the final moment, all markings attesting to its belonging to the Navy of Russia were preserved on the ship.

At present, Japan is attempting to consider that ship as its war trophy. This claim, however, it not only illegal, but also contradicts common sense.

Firstly, circumstances of the sinking of the cruiser attest to the fact that the "Admiral Nakhimov" was not captured by the Japanese Navy and, therefore, it cannot be considered a war trophy. Secondly, the USSR and Japan are presently not in the state of war. The Portsmouth peace treaty of 1905 makes no mention that sunken Russian ships could be regarded by the Japanese side as war trophies.

It should be recalled that according to international practice, a sunken warship continues to remain the property of the state of the flag until it gives up its rights to it. This proceeds from the generally recognized international legal principle on complete inviolability or warships from the jurisdiction of any state, other than the state of the flag. Such an approach, as is known, is adhered to by all sea powers.

It is not in practice of sea powers to connive with the plunder of property aboard a sunken warship of another state. This would mean actions which closely resemble piratic ones, which may hurt the national feelings of citizens of other states.

The rights of the Soviet Union to the cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov" are not reduced in any way by the fact that the place where this ship sank in 1905 is now within Japan's territorial waters which it expanded in 1977. One cannot forget during the solution of this question that the "Admiral Nakhimov" was sunk on high seas and was lying on the seabed for more than seven decades.

It must be realized in Japan that disregard for the USSR's legitimate rights to the ship and its property would not facilitate the development of goodneighbourly relations between our two countries.

Demand of Tokyo Embassy

LD311422 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Tokyo has made today a repeated notification to the Japanese Foreign Ministry in connection with claims laid by the Japanese side upon the cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov" and upon all equipment thereon. The notification stresses the Soviet Union reserves all rights on the ship and its equipment.

The Russian cruiser was sunk in the vicinity of Tsuchima Island during a sea battle in May 1905. The archive data testify that the cruiser was scuttled under the Russian flag by Russian sailors, so it cannot be looked upon as a military trophy, the more so since the Soviet Union and Japan are not in a state of war.

According to international practice, a warship, no matter where it was sunk, belongs to the state under the flag of which it had sailed. In the connection, the Soviet Union demanded that Japan stop all salvaging operations on the Russian cruiser and cease the pillage of its equipment.

VINOGRADOV RAPS CALL FOR REVIEW OF JAPANESE DEFENSE POLICY

OW311157 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Frequently heard in Japan these days are calls from military leaders for a review of the nation's defense policy. They are demanding such a review under a fabricated pretext. Our commentator, Viktor Vinogradov, writes as follows:

Observers have paid special attention to the recent remarks before the Diet ad hoc Committee on Security by the director general of the defense agency, Joji Omura. Omura accused the Soviet Union of increasing its naval force in the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean, claiming that it would greatly affect the safety of sealanes to Japan in the event of an emergency. The defense chief thus brought up again the shopworn thesis of the Soviet Union "increasing its potential threat to Japan."

Why was it necessary for the Japanese defense leader to try again to scare Diet members with the fabricated "Soviet threat"? Newspapers had earlier reported on a defense agency decision to review the nation's defense concept. The review was apparently aimed at paving the way for the military to be able to act freely in making war preparations. Newspapers quoted defense leaders as explaining openly that there could be no military buildup independent of a specific threat, and that if the threat ceased to exist, there would not even be a need for a military force.

This explanation by the defense officials themselves makes clear why the defense agency is so persistently repeating its rationale. The false thesis is being used as a pretext to fan sentiments for a military buildup and promote war preparations. Therefore, no matter how far the thesis might be from truth, it would make no difference to them. According to the leading officials of the defense agency, the thesis is affecting both Diet members and the public in general.

Leading officials of the defense agency, in their official remarks, have not only complained about "extremely insufficient" defense spending but also began showing strong interest in mass lethal weapons of all types. For example, at a recent session of the House of Representatives' Finance Committee, the defense agency's defense bureau chief, Sonoda, attempted to prove that Japan can possess the most modern weapons for its defense without violating its constitution. This arbitrary interpretation of the Japanese Constitution was made public several days after Director General Omura had declared that Japan is permitted by the constitution to have nuclear weapons.

The danger inherent in these statements is so great that it requires no further explanation. The attempt of the reactionary forces in Japan to push the country onto an extremely dangerous path--the path of confrontation with neighboring nations--and their persistent ambition to revise the constitution are causing well-grounded apprehensions among the broad masses of people. As Tokyo SHIMBUN correctly said, under this policy pursued by the Japanese Government, there are all kinds of reasons why the people should be apprehensive of any drastic increase in military strength and war preparations.

VDOVIN HITS TALK OF REVIEWING JAPAN'S CONSTITUTION

LD311051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 80 p 5

[Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Strange Logic"]

[Text] Tokyo--Is it possible to be "for" and "against" at the same time? To support something and at the same time call for what you are supporting to be undermined? Of course, that cannot happen if you are governed by normal logic.

But is there really such a thing as "abnormal logic"? There is and it is being widely used by Japan's ruling circles. Its essence is that, while being "for," you can also be "against." The specific manifestations of this logic on the Japanese islands are very diverse. You may, for example, talk of respecting the principles of rejection of nuclear weapons and at the same time declare that equipping the Japanese army with them does not run counter to the country's Constitution. As for the Constitution itself, it seems you can advocate preserving it and at the same time talk of the need to review it. As the press reports, Prime Minister Z. Suzuki, who during the current parliamentary session has repeatedly given assurances that he respects the principles of the Japanese Constitution, which proclaims a rejection of war and armaments, and has even expressed dissatisfaction at the fact that the justice minister overtly advocates a review of certain of its provisions, now states that he is against it. Addressing a meeting of Liberal-Democratic Party members of parliament elected for a second term, the prime minister, so the press reports, said: "The time has come for a dual approach to the question of the Constitution. On the one hand, as the government, we must respect and guard the country's present basic law, but on the other hand, as the ruling party, we must begin to review it." A strange and contradictory statement, though if we recall the theory of "abnormal logic" it is abundantly clear: It is time to remove what is obstructing military cooperation with the United States.

There is no doubt that this appeal will be greeted with approval in Washington, which has long been seeking more decisive action in the military sphere from Tokyo, and in Beijing, which is counting on using Japanese militarism for its own hegemonist ends. But the country's democratic public is responding to it with mass antiwar demonstrations. In the meetings and demonstrations which are beginning in various cities of the country in connection with the disarmament week, the voices of Japanese fighters for peace are being heard with new forces, demanding the liquidation of the military alliance with the United States and the rejection of militarization and fully determined to defend the country's peaceful Constitution.

COMMUNIQUE ON CPSU, DPRK TALKS CITED

LD162330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang--The Korean Workers Party and the CPSU will continue unswervingly to extend and deepen cooperation based on Marxist-Leninist principles and a foundation of proletariat internationalism. This is stated in a communique on talks held between delegations from the two parties. Discussing international problems, the delegations stressed the importance of constantly increasing efforts for consolidating the deepening detente.

PRAVDA REPORTS PYONGYANG SESSION OF USSR-DPRK COMMISSION

LD311157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct--The 16th session of the Soviet-Korean Intergovernmental Consultative Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Questions took place in Pyongyang 28 and 29 October.

The commission examined the fulfillment of the sides' reciprocal commitments in extending and constructing industrial enterprises and other projects in the DPRK within the framework of Soviet-Korean cooperation, the fulfillment of the protocol on trade turnover and payments between the two countries in 1980, and also the progress of consultations between Soviet and Korean planning organs on questions of USSR-DPRK trade and economic cooperation in the period 1981-1985. A joint protocol was signed as a result of the commission's work. The Soviet delegation was headed by K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Korean by Kye Ung-tae, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received K.F. Katushev today.

KESHTMAND RECEIVES VISITING JOURNALISTS IN KABUL

LD012134 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 1 Nov, TASS--A delegation of the International Organisation of Journalists, led by its President Kaarle Nordenstreng, now on a visit here, have been received by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In the course of the meeting, the BAKHTAR reports, representatives of the International Organisation of Journalists dwelt on activities of the international organisation, its struggle for peace and progress, on solidarity of the progressive and democratic journalists of different countries with the revolutionary struggle of the Afghan people. S.'A. Keshtmand expressed profound gratitude for the support and noted the great significance of the fact that the Union of Journalists of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan became a member of the International Organisation of Journalists.

The press of the Afghan capital broadly published the statement of the General Secretariat of the International Organisation of Journalists which expressed solidarity of democratic journalists with the courageous Afghan colleagues waging struggle against designs of imperialism. The General Secretariat of the International Organisation of Journalists, it is noted in the document, urges all members of the organisation, all progressive journalists in their struggle for peace, freedom and independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

KESHTMAND WRITES ARTICLE FOR INDIAN PAPER

LD011730 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 1 Nov, TASS--The April revolution in Afghanistan has struck a crushing blow on attempts of imperialist powers, local feudals and capitalists to keep the country in the fetters of dependence and ignorance, writes today Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in the Indian weekly NEW AGE today. The April revolution, he stresses, has largely undermined the feudal relations in the Afghan countryside. Large landlord ownership was eliminated, usury was prohibited, a number of concrete measures were taken to stimulate and boost agricultural production. The agrarian reform is successfully under way, prices of fertilizers and agricultural implements were reduced. The main task, which now faces the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, is to complete the agrarian reform, to ensure a higher level of industrial production, to develop trade and handicrafts, the author of the article stresses.

Our friend, the Soviet Union, gives Afghanistan an extensive and valuable assistance. The USSR rendered Afghanistan assistance in carrying out the sowing campaign. Industrial enterprises build with Soviet technical assistance are successfully functioning. Further stabilisation of the political situation in the country helped improve the state of affairs in the industry and promoted implementation of planned assignments. Afghanistan's foreign trade turnover is rapidly on the rise, and the share of the Soviet Union in it is steadily growing.

It should be noted, stressed S.A. Keshtmand, that mutually-beneficial cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is the main factor which promotes economic advancement of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the construction in the country of a society free from exploitation of man by man.

AFGHAN TRADE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD012058 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0740 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Nov (TASS)--Cooperation with the USSR is an important factor in Afghanistan's economic progress, Mohammad Khan Jalalar, DRA minister of trade, stated in an interview with the newspaper SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA.

The current year has been a record one in the whole of Afghanistan's history for increases in the volume of foreign trade. The proportion of goods from the USSR--the DRA's chief trade partner--in the country's trade exchange is constantly increasing. The republic's government, the minister continued, in organizing trade relies on enterprises of the state sector but also gives great assistance to representatives of the private sector.

Enemies of the Afghan revolution, Mohammad Khan Jalalar noted, indulge in wishful thinking and vainly assert that the merchants allegedly do not support the government. This is an utter lie! It is easy for anyone who comes to Afghanistan to see for themselves that the opposite is true.

The minister quoted a concrete example of this. The French journalist Henri Alleg passed himself off as a tourist so that the people he spoke to should feel at ease. He put two questions to five shop owners in various parts of Kabul: What is your attitude to the government and what is your attitude to the presence in Afghanistan of the limited contingent of Soviet troops? The replies, the minister said, boiled down to the following: "The government is giving us assistance in practical activity, and if anyone is hindering us and sowing discord then it is the enemies, the bandit raiders, who enjoy the patronage of the imperialists. They should be done away with as quickly as possible. The Soviet servicemen are exceptionally disciplined, polite, correct and honest, and are not interfering in our affairs."

BAKHTAR DENIAL OF ATTACK ON CAMPS IN PAKISTAN CITED

LD021218 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 2 Nov, TASS--The Afghan BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has strongly refuted the inventions of imperialist propaganda and Pakistan's reactionary militaristic circles that helicopters of Afghanistan's Armed Forces have allegedly recently crossed the border and bombed the camps of the so-called "refugees."

Peace-loving Afghanistan has never set itself the aim of launching an aggression against others, on the contrary, it is precisely imperialism and Pakistan's reactionary militaristic circles which are openly meddling in the internal affairs of independent and revolutionary Afghanistan, supplying arms, training and sending terrorists and murderers into Afghanistan's territory, the BAKHTAR AGENCY stresses.

CRIMES OF AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES REPORTED

LD311906 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 31 Oct, TASS--The newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENOELAB-E SAWR exposes the real essence of the counterrevolution which is trying with the support of the imperialist forces to intimidate the Afghan working people by means of terror, violence and sabotage. The counterrevolutionaries are trying to justify their crimes by alleging that they "defend Islam".

But what are the so-called "fighters for faith" really are the newpaper asks. In this connection it mentions the slogans of Gulbuddin Khekmatiar's "Islamic Party" of Afghanistan which has entrenched itself in the territory of Pakistan wherefrom it is conducting subversive activities against the lawful Government of the DRA. One of them, the newspaper writes, calls for "gaining experience in order to solve the problem of education," the newspaper then discloses how this "experience is acquired". OnMarch 25 bandits, "fighters for faith", attacked a school in Nangahar Province killing three persons and burning down the school building. On April 3, bandits attacked a school in Helmand Province killing 15 persons, including two teachers. In Bahlan Province, criminals broke into the Zarmina Lyceum and shot 12 teachers and pupils.

The newspaper exposes the aspirations of those who call themselves "true Moslems". These "fighters for faith" say that they want to defend "the Moslem sentiments" of the people. In fact, HAQIQAT-E ENOELAB-E SAWR says, they tortured to death mullahs in Injul district, burned down a school in Paktia Province, in the cityQondoz, and destroyed in fire 400 volumes of the Koran, and planted a mine at a mosque in the city of Mazar-e Sharif. In many cases the bandits broke into mosques, dragged out some people praying there into the street and shot them.

The newspaper says that true Moslems of Afghanistan come out with ever greater resolution in support of the lawful Government of the DRA and its measures to defend the peaceful population from bandits. The participants of the first congress of the clergymen of the DRA, held in Kabul, unanimously approved the activities of the Afghan Government. They said the terrorist actions of the bandits are planned and directed by the United States, China, and their allies in an effort to support the April revolution. Islam is not in danger in Afghanistan, the newspaper says. And this is known to every true Moslem of Afghanistan. All the dan r comes from imperialism and its mercenaries.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AID FOR AFGHANISTAN--The Soviet Union, on a contract from Afghanistan, has prepared equipment for an automated concrete plant. With Soviet assistance, more than 70 factories, power stations, agricultural and other installations have been built in Afghanistan. They produce about one-third of the overall industrial output in the country. [Text] [Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 30 Oct 80 LD]

AUSTRALIA TO LIFT EMBARGO ON GRAIN SALES TO USSR

LD010238 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Australia has in principle decided to lift the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union. This has been stated by the ministers for commerce and agriculture in connection with the United States decision to sell grain to China. American exports to China are undermining Australia's traditional position in trade. Australia is to change its stand on the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union following next month's conference of grain experts.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES PRC VISIT OF BURMESE PRESIDENT

BK021522 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Beijing's Two-Faced Diplomacy and Burma"]

[Text] Recent Burmese press reports have been emphasizing the results of the visit of U Ne Win, the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, to China. The observers, who compared these reports to those in the Beijing press, note they differ in tone from one other.

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reports that the visit was very successful and that two countries have identical views on Kampuchea. However, these were not reported in the Burmese newspapers. Asian observers believe that this point reflects the differences at the China-Burma talks in Beijing. The press circle in Rangoon is saying that there were signs of differences in views on international affairs during the talks between the Burmese and Chinese leaders. These beliefs were further strengthened by renewed reports in the Burmese press on the holding of rallies in Burma to denounce destructive activities of insurgents and propaganda to crush insurgents. These reports reappreared soon after U Ne Win returned from Beijing.

These facts point out that despite Burma's concerted efforts, the root cause of the insurgency problem in Burma has not been removed. In recent years, Beijing and Rangoon have had many contacts including top-level meetings. The Chinese leaders constantly give promises of friendship towards Burma, however, it has been revealed that there were hidden motives behind these promises. For example, the then Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping visited Burma in January 1978. One day after he left Rangoon on 1 February, the insurgents launched an offensive. It was later learned that the offensive was prepared in advance by Beijing's intelligence groups. ASIA WEEK journal wrote that, after the bloody clashes in the northeastern part of Burma, it has become clear that the talks with Beijing, which were thought to have good prospects, were a waste.

This is Beijing's "two-faced diplomacy" in practice.

Two-faced diplomacy is the term used to describe Beijing's relations with Burma and other neighboring countries. Deng Xiaoping, the exponent of this diplomacy, once explained that an existence of official relations with a country does not affect support for anti-government insurgents in that country. This is called international solidarity by Beijing. Hence, it should be asked with whom Beijing claims to have solidarity.

China is giving assistance to leftist-extremists and rightist-secessionists. Among the recipients are former sawbwas [Shan chieftains], smugglers, opium traffickers and ethnic minority secessionists. It should be noted that the subversive radio station broadcasting from inside China recently called for the consolidation of forces for a major offensive. Why is Beijing engaging in such acts which are detrimental to Burma?

At one time Beijing pointed to the existence of a feudal-bourgeois government in Burma as an excuse. However, Beijing did not abandon its policy even after 1962 when the Revolutionary Council came to power and implemented progressive social and economic reforms after declaring the Burmese way to socialism. The Burma Socialist Program Party, which declared to work for the termination of exploitation of man by man, and Burma's adherence to an independent policy have not changed Beijing in any way.

It should be noted that while the Beijing leaders are still refusing to have any form of contact with the Burma Socialist Program Party, it is shamelessly supporting underground gangs who have suspicious political affiliations. For more than 10 years, Beijing has been waging an undeclared war which is causing material damage to Burma and obstructing its economic development. Observers are of the opinion that Beijing is punishing Burma since it will not give any concession on its foreign policy and will not tolerate any infringement on its sovereignty and territorial integrity. From its side, Burma has been relentlessly striving to live peacefully with neighboring countries. Whether Beijing is ready to welcome Burma's constructive efforts should be judged by its actions and not by its words.

## BRIEFS

SOVIET AID TO KAMPUCHEA--A grand welcome was given in Vladivostok today to the crew of the motor vessel Lyubov Orlova and to Far Eastern dock workers who have been working in the fraternal People's Republic of Kampuchea for 7 months assisting Kampuchean dock workers. This was the second such period of assistance, and during this period 72 vessels were unloaded and 172,172,000 tons of cargo were processed. In addition to this, the Soviet workers renovated a children's home and worked on other projects. The Soviet workers acquired various gifts, toys and writing materials for Kampuchean orphans. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Oct 80 SK]

KANIA, BREZHNEV, WARSAW PRESS CITED ON POLISH-SOVIET TIES

LD011731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The Polish press has been commenting on the outcome of the Moscow talks of the Soviet and Polish leaders and writing about the multilateral ties between the two countries. Our correspondent Viktor Oleynichev reports from Warsaw:

There is (?probably) no important sphere of life now where the ties between the two countries have not developed. This applies to the economy, culture, science and education. Both countries are cooperating closely on the international arena, and are working for the resolution of complex contemporary problems. Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stressed at the Sixth Central Committee Plenum that the alliance with the Soviet Union has special significance for Poland. It is a guarantee of its just and inviolable borders, its security, and beneficial economic cooperation. Stanislaw Kania noted that the Soviet Union's attitude toward Poland's current pressing economic requirements is benevolent in the spirit of internationalism.

The meeting of the leader in Moscow was new evidence of the close ties between the two countries. It took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and confirmed, as TRYBUNA LUDU writes, the common character of the aims and tasks facing Poland and the Soviet Union. The newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY notes that the sides expressed their resolute will to strengthen the inseparable fraternal ties binding both peoples.

The question of economic cooperation occupied a big place at the talks. In this sphere it was agreed to work out programs for the immediate period and for the future. In particular, both countries will pool their efforts to solve the food problem. All this is of great significance for Poland, which is now searching for ways to overcome the difficulties which have arisen recently, to stabilize the economy and to raise the population's standard of living.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's statement during the talks has aroused a broad response among the Polish public. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee expressed the conviction that the communists and working people of fraternal Poland would be able to resolve acute political and economic problems and, relying on the material potential created in the years of Poland's power, insure further all-round progress for their country.

TRYBUNA LUDU Report

LD011827 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Nov, TASS--The friendly working visit of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Pinkowski to Moscow, the negotiations with the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and other Soviet leaders, is an event of great significance, writes the newspaper TRIBUNA LUDU in its editorial article. The negotiations testified to the vitality of the Soviet-Polish links, mutual respect and trust and also the determination of both sides to strengthen the fraternal relations that link our peoples.

The cordial atmosphere and identity of views during the negotiations in the Kremlin are of a particular significance now that the Polish United Workers' Party is concentrating its efforts at normalizing life in the spirit of the decisions of the 6th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

At the plenary meeting, it was emphasized that consolidation of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union is of lasting value. The Soviet-Polish alliance is not only the guarantee of the independence of the Polish state but ensures the security of our frontiers. It is the fundamental prerequisite in successful moulding of our relations with other countries of Europe, and the whole world.

In the article it was noted that the consolidation of the alliance and all-round cooperation with the land of the soviets is among the main tasks of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish state. Strengthening the ideological links of our party with the CPSU, resolutely opposing imperialism's attempts to interfere into Poland's internal affairs, cooperating with the land of the soviets in the sphere of international politics, in the development and deepening of integration of the CMEA member-countries, we act with full confidence that taking care of the future of Poland, we simultaneously serve the cause of peace and socialism.

POLISH PAPERS CITED ON TRADE RELATIONS

LD011932 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 1 Nov 80

["USSR--Poland's Major Trade Partner"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Nov, TASS--The Polish-Soviet economic cooperation is being vivdly commented in Polish newspapers which point out the following facts:

Soviet supplies at present fill 100 percent of Poland's needs in natural gas and timber, and close on 80 percent in oil, cotton and raw materials containing iron ore. Of utmost importance for its key industries are Soviet deliveries of machines and various equipment. Soviet consumer goods supplies meet around 26 percent of Polish needs. In its turn the Soviet Union buys from Poland sulphur, copper, ships, excavators, construction and road machines, and equipment for the food and light industries.

Cooperation and specialization of production, scientific and technological contacts, and joint participation in long-term purpose-oriented programmes are gaining importance.

Like other CMEA countries Poland takes part in construction in the USSR of raw materials and energy complexes, including nuclear plants, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

KAPITONOV, OTHER CPSU OFFICIALS MEET BCP DELEGATION

LD031003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A BCP delegation headed by A. Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, arrived in the Soviet Union 29 October on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, in order to familiarize itself with the CPSU's experience of party organizational and ideological work. The delegation includes G. Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and BCP Central Committee executives.

The delegation was met at the airport by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Te.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; G.A. Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department, and other officials.

Among the welcoming party were D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, and embassy officials.

FILIPPOV COMMENTS ON TURKISH MILITARY TAKEOVER

LD311545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 4

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Turkey: The Military in Power"]

[Text] Ankara, 29 Oct--Late in the evening, when the curfew arrives, reinforced army patrols appear on the deserted streets of Ankara. Since 12 September power in Turkey has been in the hands of the military. A state of emergency has been imposed all over the country. Parliament has been dissolved and the civilian government dismissed, and activity by political and public organizations has been banned.

A national security council endowed with legislative functions has been formed to govern the state. This supreme organ of power is headed by Gen K. Evren, chief of the General Staff, who is at the same time Turkish head of state. The new cabinet, which is made up of 7 armed forces representatives and 20 civilians, is headed by Adm B. Ulusu, formerly commander of the Turkish Navy.

The military's appearance on the scene is connected with the domestic political situation which has arisen in the country. For the last 7 years the Turkish Republic has been going through a protracted crisis. The governments formed alternately by the Justice Party, headed by S. Demirel, and the Republican People's Party, headed by B. Ecevit, reflecting the interests of various strata of the bourgeois landowning forces, proved incapable of overcoming the crisis situation.

Neither of those parties had a stable majority in parliament. As a result--and this was manifested most clearly during the last civilian government, headed by S. Demirel--the work of the supreme legislative organ was paralyzed. The parliamentarians, embroiled in interparty disputes, were unable for 5 months to elect a president of the republic, for instance.

The political instability caused by the fierce power struggle between the two main bourgeois groupings was sharply exacerbated by the terror unleashed by rightwing nationalist organizations and leftist organizations of a Maoist tendency. In the last 2 years alone more than 5,000 people have died and over 14,000 have been wounded at the hands of extremists. People with progressive views were the victims for the most part.

The main strike force in unleashing the terror was the neofascist National Action Party, which reflects the interests of petty traders, wealthy farmers and the declassed strata of urban youth. Its leader, Turkes, who cooperated with Hitler's special services during World War II, created party combat detachments modeled on the Nazi stormtroopers, who dealt arbitrarily with everyone inconvenient to them. This organization openly sought power, operating under anticommunist slogans. In the summer the fascist thugs held a "rehearsal" in the small town of Yozgat. They smashed progressive organizations and local organs of power and perpetrated acts of violence against civilians.

The clerical Nationalist Salvation Party, headed by Erbakan, came out against the state's secular nature and demanded the replacement of the civil code with the legal norms of the Shari'at, which were rescinded by the first president of the Turkish Republic, M. Ataturk. Speculating on Islamic traditions, the clericalists demanded a return to the past.

Extremist actions developed against the background of the severe economic disorders which Turkey has experienced in recent years and of the sharp deterioration in the situation on the social front. The strike movement by working people demanding increased wages and improved working conditions assumed a wide scale.

In this situation the army took the reins of power, announcing a program of measures which, in the opinion of the National Security Council, ought to extricate Turkey from the protracted crisis. At the same time it was stated that the military administration is in power on a temporary basis. It is envisaged that after the stabilization of the situation in Turkey, parliamentary elections will be held, activity by political parties restored and power handed over to civilians.

The security forces and army subunits have broken the wave of organized terror. The press reports the elimination of the ramified network of subversive terrorist gangs set up by the neofascist National Action Party. Turkes and a large group of his accomplices are to be tried by a military tribunal. HERGUN, the party's press organ, has been closed. The activities of the clerical Nationalist Salvation Party and of leftist extremist groups are also being investigated.

Meanwhile the military administration has freed S. Demirel as well as the previously arrested parliamentarians from the Justice Party and deputies from the Republican People's Party, led by B. Ecevit. A group of activists from a number of societies and trade union centers has been released.

Not confining themselves to purges and preventive measures, the military authorities have announced legislative reforms. A new constitution will be adopted. "As soon as possible," the government program says, "a law on the state of emergency will be prepared giving the administration the opportunity and the authority to take emergency measures."

In the economic sphere, the administration's work is mainly directed toward implementing the measures elaborated by the previous government. The policy of preferential development of the private sector is being maintained. As before, economic plans are based on actively attracting foreign capital and broad financial and economic aid from the West. This issue, in particular, has been raised by Deputy Prime Minister K. Ozal at his meetings with representatives of the U.S. and West European countries' business world.

Turkey's foreign debts exceed $18 billion. Being dependent on international monopolies, it was again recently compelled to devalue its currency. Prices for fuel, oil products, certain types of foodstuffs and goods produced by the state sector have been increased. At the same time, the administration has lifted a number of serious restrictions on trading links with the socialist states introduced by the previous government under pressure from the IMF.

The government program also contains assurances of a social nature: The population's standard of living will be improved, unemployment, which has topped 3 million, will be combated and agrarian transformations will be implemented.

As for foreign policy, by all accounts it will remain largely unchanged. The present Turkish leaders state that they will pay particular attention to improving relations with their neighbors, including the Soviet Union.

Time will show how the new Turkish authorities' program is put into practice. Marking their national holiday, proclamation of the Republic Day, the Turkish public expresses the hope that the country will overcome its current difficulties successfully.

FRG, U.S. OFFICIALS INTERFERENCE IN POLISH AFFAIRS NOTED

LD022206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Report by Aleksandr Zholkver, correspondent in Berlin]

[Text]--Here in Berlin, where the broadcasts of a good dozen West Berlin and West German radio stations and three West German television programs are received, one feels clearly with what impudence and frenzy imperialist circles are now conducting a broad propaganda campaign against socialist Poland. Each day is now filled with dozens of broadcasts which are very direct and undisguised interference in the internal affairs of Poland. Today the papers of the German Democratic Republic publish material which reveals the real state of affairs of this subversive campaign and remarkable details of the biographies of some of its organizers. One of them is Carl Gustav Stroem, the chief of the Munich office of DIE WELT, which belongs to the biggest West German newspaper magnate, Springer. While holding other jobs, Stroem is also one of the leading agents of the West German Intelligence Service, BND, which is situated in the little town of Pullach near Munich. A certain Dr Keil issues orders to Stroem. He is also Dr Wernberg and Dr Klein. The activity of Stroem consists, on the one hand, of the regular publication of articles which call for, as he expresses himself, reforms in Poland with the aim of limiting the power of the communists and, on the other hand, in maintaining contacts in a certain Jacek Kuron, whom he himself calls the coordinator of the Polish opposition. With Stroem as an intermediary, Kuron published in DIE WELT an extensive lampoon calling for the overthrow of the socialist system in Poland. On the other hand, Stroem, like his mentor, Dr Keil, is linked with a prominent figure of the American Central Intelligence Agency, John Austin Gronouski. In the 1970's, the latter was the president of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in the United States of America, and now he is chief of the so-called board of international broadcasting, to which the radio stations Free Europe and Liberty are subordinated. Recently Free Europe has particularly extended its broadcasts in Polish. And just today a report was published that the first of 10 even more powerful Free Europe transmitters has begun to operate near Munich. And so an unsightly picture of gross interference of both the American and the West German intelligence services in the internal affairs of sovereign states reveal itself.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-CYPRIOT TOURIST CONTACTS--Moscow, 30 Oct, TASS--A further development of contacts is provided for by a protocol which was signed in Moscow today by the delegations of the governmental tourist organizations of Cyprus and the Soviet Union. The meeting was held within the framework of the agreement on cooperation in the field of tourism. The agreement entered into force on January 12, 1977. In an interview with a TASS correspondent, Friksos Petrides, chairman of the Cyprus travel organization, said tourist contacts are one of many directions of the cooperation between the two countries which are brought together by the relations of friendship. The contacts develop successfully, the protocol signed envisages, in particular, a wide exchange of information. Cooperation in broadening the material basis of tourism and in the training of personnel is provided for, too. The protocol signing ceremony was attended by Angelos Angelides, the ambassador of Cyprus to the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 30 Oct 80 LD]

MAJLIS TERMS FOR HOSTAGES RELEASE REPORTED

LD021316 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 2 Nov, TASS--A session of the Iranian Majlis (parliament) was held here today to examine the issue of the American hostages. Tabled in the Majlis was the recommendation of a special parliamentary committee setting forth terms for the release of the hostages. These terms include: noninterference of the United States in the internal affairs of Iran, both directly and indirectly, the unfreezing of the Iranian assets at U.S. banks, cancelling economic and financial "sanctions" against Iran, as well as repudiation of financial claims to it, return to Iran of the wealth plundered by the former shah and his family.

The special commission recommended the release of 52 hostages only in case if the USA meets all of these conditions. If the U.S. side agrees to meet only some of them, only a part of the hostages will be released, and the right to decide who of them is going to be released will remain for the Iranian Government. If Washington refuses to meet the demands of the Iranian side, the cases of the hostages are recommended to be sent to court.

The commission has urged J. Carter to issue a decree on the confiscation of the property plundered from the Iranian people by the former shah and his family and make everything possible that this property be returned to Iran.

After a debate, the Majlis has approved the terms for the release of the American hostages proposed by the special parliamentary commission.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

31 October Battle Reports

LD312245 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Oct, TASS--Military operations continued in the area of the Iranian cities of Qasr-e Shirin and Abadan during the past 24 hours. As is reported by the high command of Iraq, Iranian forces made an unsuccessful attack on the positions of Iraqi troops in the area of Qasr-e Shirin. As a result the Iranian forces suffered considerable losses in manpower and equipment.

Iranian aircraft made raids on civilian targets in the Iraqi provinces of Solaymaniyah and Irbil. The anti-aircraft forces of Iraq brought down two Iranian planes.

Iraqi planes, for their part, bombed today the positions of Iranian forces in the area of Sar-e Pol-e Zohab and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Tehran, 31 Oct, TASS--Radio Tehran reports that the defenders of Khorramshahr continue holding the north-eastern part of the city, not letting Iraqi troops break through to the bridge leading to Abadan. Abadan is heavily attacked by Iraqi artillery and mortars. There are casualties among servicemen and civilians. Iranian artillery replies to artillery attacks while Iranian Airforce planes made several raids on the western part of Khorramshahr.

The Supreme Defence Council of Iran held a conference in Tehran which discussed, according to the council's secretary, Khamene'i, the question of securing unity of command on the front. The council worked out plans for the defence of Abadan and for material supplies for the city. At present, Khamene'i said, communication with Abadan is made difficult by unceasing Iraqi artillery fire.

## Haddad on U.S. Stand

LD021426 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov, TASS--A communique of the Iraqi chief military command published here says that Iraqi planes bombed the positions of the Iranian Army in the area of Dezful, causing much damage to the enemy and that two Iranian military launches in the Bakmanshir Strait were hit and sunk. The communique says that the Iraqi forces destroyed during fighting 69 Iranian soldiers and three trucks, seized large amounts of munitions and military equipment. According to official data, the Iraqi side lost in these battles 20 servicemen and one truck.

Speaking in Baghdad at the opening of the session of the National Council of Iraq, the council's chairman, Na'im Haddad, said that Iraq cannot regard the United States' stand in the Iran-Iraq conflict as neutral if Washington sends military equipment to Iran under any pretext.

Tehran, 2 Nov, TASS--The Iranian mass media reports that fierce fighting continues in the Khuzestan Province. It is reported that the Iranian forces managed to arrest the advance of the enemy in the area of Abadan. Several tanks were destroyed during fighting in the Ahvaz direction and 100 Iraqi soldiers were killed.

## Chatti on Iraqi Position

LD311222 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut, 31 Oct, TASS--Habib Chatti, general secretary of the Islamic Conference, said in an interview with the Saudi Arabian newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Iraq takes a positive view of the idea of establishing a mediator commission to include the heads of a number of Moslem states.

He also stressed that during his talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn the latter expressed a wish to settle the conflict with Iran and to reach an agreement on fixed frontiers and mutual obligation by the two sides to respect each other's sovereignty.

## AL-ASAD, HAWATIMAH MEET, DISCUSS IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

LD021330 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 2 Nov, TASS--President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria received yesterday a delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by its Secretary General N. Hawatimah. In the course of the meeting were discussed ways of strengthening the alliance between Syria and the Palestine resistance movement, between all the parties in the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation in the struggle against the intrigues of the Camp David bloc and the attempts of U.S. imperialism to expand its presence in the area of the Near and Middle East. The sides have wrathfully condemned Israel's acts of aggression in the south of Lebanon and the actions of the Tel Aviv-backed Lebanese separatists, who strive to deal a blow to the country's integrity. President al-Asad reaffirmed Syria's full solidarity with the Palestine revolution and Lebanon's national patriotic forces.

The sides examined the development of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and stressed the necessity of ending hostilities, which are detrimental to the peoples of both countries. It was pointed out that the United States is using this conflict to justify its interference in the Persian Gulf area, to achieve a change in Iran's anti-imperialist course and distract the Arab countries from the struggle for the settlement of the Palestinian problem and establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.

N. Hawatimah spoke highly of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria, which has been recently signed in Moscow. This treaty, he pointed out, contributes to the strengthening of the positions of the Arab national-liberation movement.

CORONATION OF NEW SHAH INTERVENTION IN IRANIAN AFFAIRS

NC011412 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today, 31 October, an anti-Iranian instigative comedy took place in Cairo: Reza Kurosh, the son of the former deposed and overthrown shah of Iran who has sought refuge in the capital of As-Sadat's Egypt, declared himself the new shah of Iran. No one doubts that Washington in particular wrote this comedy.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, which is published in Saudi Arabia, a state that is usually well-informed about U.S. plans, frankly wrote that this so-called phony coronation was nothing but the beginning of a new stage of subversions by the U.S. Government and its allies against the regime in Iran. Observers state that the objective behind this comedy is to unite the Iranian counterrevolutionaries, who enjoy the CIA's support, as well as to intensify intervention in Iran's internal affairs.

Before he took part in the puppet show coronation that had been organized for him, the claimer to Iran's imaginary throne had learned the role that had been written out for him and had made some remarks to the media.

A (?brief look) at these remarks fully convinces us that the offspring of Mohammad Reza does not differ very much from his father when it comes to showing hatred and malice toward Iran's revolutionary movement and to the role written out for the Pahlavi Dynasty in Iran. Therefore, his remarks broadcast by French television yesterday are interesting. The parents of tens of thousands of Iranian children are stillwearing black and are in mourning, and the memories of the dreadful tortures and degradations suffered by these children in the dungeons of Aryamehr are still vivid. But Reza Kurosh Pahlavi announces: History will soon judge my father justly, and then it will become clear that his rule was much more positive than some think.

The reason for Reza Kurosh's [words indistinct] is very clear, since the primogeniture of the former shah is surrounded by the very same advisers who surrounded his father, among them being Aunt Ashraf, who gained fame not only through the savage plundering of Iran's national wealth, but also through her and her brother's--the deposed shah--personal participation in torturing Iranian patriots in SAVAK prisons; General Oveysi, who flooded Tehran's streets with the blood of Iranian patriotic youths and who--according to existing information--is one of the most influential military advisers to the son of the deposed shah; and Bakhtiar, the last prime minister of the shah's regime, who is standing to the right of his former master's son and is sending him the necessary advice from Europe. Therefore, the remarks made by this phoney shah, who told the Iranian people to unite with affection and harmony, are pure hypocrisy. During the dreadful but glorious days of February 1979, the Iranian people rose with all their hearts in a struggle against the supremacy of U.S. imperialism and the despotism and obstinacy of the shah--the faithful servant of the imperialists--and chose their way, which says that in Iran there is no place for the supremacy of imperialists and the monarchy. Under such circumstances, the comedy of the coronation that Washington and the immigrant counterrevolutionaries set up in Cairo is nothing but a new intervention in Iran's domestic affairs and an impudent belligerence against the Iranian people.

In Interests of U.S.

LD012254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] In Cairo, the son of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the shah of Iran overthrown by the people's revolution, has made claims to the throne of the Persian Empire.

In an address to the people of Iran he referred to the constitution which was annulled by the revolution and declared his readiness to take upon himself the full responsibility of the legal monarch of Iran.

This declaration, issued by Reza Pahlavi on the occasion of his 20th birthday, was made in circumstances of increasing intrigues by imperialism against the Iranian revolution. In conditions where the U.S.-Iranian crisis, which began nearly a year ago, is very acute the White House and the Pentagon have done everything possible to bring the Iranian revolution to its knees--attempts at blackmail, an economic boycott, an armada of naval vessels patrolling the shores of Iran; direct agressive action in April 1980--and everything was set in motion by the U.S. military department and the CIA with the aim of putting a stranglehold on Iran. The proclamation of the young Reza as shah, in the opinion of U.S. geopoliticians, should give impetus to the subversive activity against the freedom-loving people of Iran.

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON SOVIET TELEVISION

LD011928 Moscow TASS in English 1880 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Nov, TASS--"Cooperation between Algeria and the Soviet Union rests on a firm foundation. Our peoples are linked by bonds of durable friendship and solidarity," Algeria's Ambassador to the USSR al-'Ayyashi Yakir said today over Soviet television on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the Algerian revolution. "Party links between the National Liberation Front and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are successfully developing," the ambassador stressed. "This is evidenced by the recent messages exchanged by Chadli Bendjedid and Leonid Brezhnev. Numerous treaties in the field of cooperation serve a vivid example of the expansion and perfection of relations between our friendly countries."

Al-'Ayyashi Yakir pointed out that the Soviet Union and Algeria share views on many international questions. In particular, both countries are striving for peace and international security.

"The identity of views between the Arab countries of the Steadfastness Front and the Soviet Union is manifested in the approach to the problem of the Near and Middle East, in the exposure of the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian president, and in the all-round support to the Palestinian people and its legitimate representatives--the Palestine Liberation Organization", the ambassador said. "Algeria and the Soviet Union come out in favour of complete decolonization of the African Continent, against the plots of imperialism and Zionism throughout the world". The ambassador pointed out that the Algerian people is now overcoming the consequences of the recent earthquake which caused the loss of thousands of lives and extensive material damage to the country. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its assistance to the Algerian people in these difficult days.

PDRY ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION TO MARK NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD030947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--On the occasion of the national holiday--Revolution Day--'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Soviet Union, held a reception 27 October. The reception was attended by P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR VISIT OF CHAIRMAN MENGISTU

Activities in Volgograd

LD312250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, who is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, continues to get familiar with Volgograd. Our correspondent, Yevgeniy Osipovskiy, reports from the town on the Volga.

[Begin recording] [Osipovskiy] Today Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam laid a wreath at the common grave on the square of fallen warriors and visited the [words indistinct] historical places of the hero town. Mengistu Haile Mariam visited the Volgograd tractor works named after Dzerzhinskiy. There, right in the workshops a meeting of friendship was held. Mengistu Haile Mariam spoke. This is what he said in part.

[Mengistu in Amharic with superimposed Russian translation] I am glad to come to these tractor works, the firstling of Soviet tractor building. On behalf of all the working people of Ethiopia I thank the Soviet workers and all the Soviet people for this assistance and support for the Ethiopian revolution. The great experience in building a new society in the Soviet Union, the first socialist state, is invaluable to us. We have united and common goals. We are struggling for the liberation of oppressed peoples, for peace, friendship and socialism. [end recording]

Volgograd Dinner

LD012155 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Volgograd, 1 Nov, TASS--"The Volgograd people just as all Soviet people, entertain the sentiments of warm sympathy for the Ethiopian people waging courageous struggle against internal and external reaction," said Leonid Kulichenko, first secretary of the Volgograd Regional Committee of the party, at a dinner in honour of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. The head of socialist Ethiopia and the statesmen, who accompany him, now touring the Soviet Union, are in their third day in Volgograd.

"The visit will promote further development of Soviet-Ethiopian relations, will promote the deepening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries," said Leonid Kulichenko.

Speaking in reply, Mengistu Haile Mariam thanked for cordiality and hospitality and wished the working people of the hero-city successes in economic and cultural construction.

Mengistu Haile Mariam today familiarized himself with industrial enterprises of Volgograd. At the Krasny Oktyabr metallurgical plant he viewed Europe's most powerful electric steel smelting ships. The up-to-date equipment enables the enterprise to put out more than 400 grades of quality steel, which are exported to dozens countries of the world.

Mengistu Haile Mariam visited the hydroelectric power station named after the 22nd party congress, built on the great Russian river Volga. The construction of the hydro-engineering project enabled the irrigation of hundreds thousands hectares of arid land and to produce for the country every year more than 10,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy.

## Arrival in Alma-Ata

LD021156 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Alma-Ata, 2 Nov, TASS--Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, Chairman of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam, who is currently on a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, has today arrived in Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan from Volgograd.

He was welcomed at the airport by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Dinmukhamed Kunayev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh Republic Sattar Imashev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh Republic Bayken Ashimov, other leaders of the republic and representatives of the working people.

Vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Petr Strautmanis and other officials, a group of leaders of socialist Ethiopia, who are accompanying Mengistu Haile Mariam on his tour, have arrived together with him.

## COMMENTARY VIEWS STATUS OF SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TRADE

LD021926 Moscow in Amharic to Ethiopia 1000 GMT 2 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Speaking at a Kremlin dinner party hosted in honor of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to Organize the party of the Working People of Ethiopia, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Ethiopia, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium said: The USSR and Ethiopia cooperate primarily in political, economic and cultural spheres. The provisions of the USSR-socialist Ethiopia friendship and cooperation treaty signed 2 years ago have been translated into deeds, Leonid Brezhnev added. Earlier [word indistinct], an Ethiopian trade delegation held talks in the USSR and signed a long-term agreement with the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Here now is a talk by (Valeriy Zhikov), member of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry:

(Valeriy Zhikov) starts his account by saying that the Ethiopian delegates [words indistinct] have been able to [word indistinct] in the last few years, since close relations were established between our countries. Relations between the USSR and Ethiopia have radically changed and greatly expanded since the eruption of the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia and Ethiopia's choice of the socialist path of development.

It will be recalled that a treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed by the two countries, which is usefully promoting the strength of the Ethiopian Government and the further development of the country's economy. Foreign trade relations between our countries are being expanded accordingly. Since the trade exchange agreement between the USSR and Ethiopia was signed in 1977, the value of bilateral trade trebled to about 210 million birr by the end of 1979. The USSR has greatly increased its exports of motor vehicles, tractors, oil and (?cement) products to Ethiopia. Ethiopia, in turn, has increased its exports of hides, coffee and other products.

The Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry is playing a useful part in expanding relations between the Ethiopian trade organizations and the USSR. Last year we agreed with the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce on the signing of a long-term agreement between our countries. An Ethiopian trade delegation accordingly came to our country this year.

After the agreement was signed we made our Ethiopian guests familiar with the USSR's methods of handling foreign trade and its economic and financial systems. We also had wide-ranging talks at the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry on ways of expanding the volume of trade between the USSR and Ethiopia.

Members of the Soviet Foreign Trade Academy gave briefings on the USSR [words indistinct] and the training of specialists in this sphere. In my view, the person best able to speak to you in detail in this respect is Comrade (Ayenew Bitewelegn), president of the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce:

[Begin (Ayenew) recording] Members of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce have helped us in every way possible. We have had talks with a number of Soviet officials, which were very useful. We have been able to collect information which will be useful to the infant Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce. This is our belief.

We have talked with a number of [words indistinct]. For example, we visited the organizations dealing with foreign trade, the country's planning department, the country's Ministry of Foreign Trade also known as the country's foreign trade academy [as heard], as well as the country's foreign cooperation organization. During these visits we held extensive talks. We also left Moscow, visiting Leningrad and its environs at the invitation of the Leningrad Chamber of Commerce and held useful talks.

This is the first time the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce has signed a cooperation treaty since the upsurge of the revolution. The first cooperation treaty was signed with the Soviet Chamber of Commerce. The cooperation is generally useful because it finds markets for Soviet products in Ethiopia and vice versa. It also makes it possible for the infant Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce to receive help from the Soviet Chamber of Commerce. This agreement between the two countries is a general one, but in the future the chambers of commerce of the two countries will hold meetings both in Addis Ababa and Moscow to plan programs of cooperation. They will also closely coordinate their activities. We believe that we will conclude a broad cooperation agreement in the future.

U.S., SOUTH AFRICA ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH 'SATO'

LD012106 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Lately there have been reports in the press of a number of frontline states in Africa saying that Washington and Pretoria have revived intensive efforts to set up a so-called south Atlantic treaty organization, SATO. Here is a comment from Arkadiy Butlitskiy:

Such an idea was advanced back in the sixties when it was elaborated by the government of Verwoerd, the architect of apartheid. Indicatively one of the authors of the design was Hitler's general, a military adviser in Pretoria at the time. The main stress has been laid on the fact that SATO is to play the role of NATO's southern flank, or, in other words, be made part of Western military and political alliances. Since then plans to set up SATO, that would include besides South Africa some reactionary South American regimes and even Australia and New Zealand, has never been abandoned in Pretoria. Noticeable change in the situation in southern Africa, not in the racists' favor, has compelled the West and South Africa to intensify efforts on SATO's creation.

Racist South Africa would very much like to take refuge under NATO's umbrella, so to say officially, but no less interested in SATO are Washington and some other NATO capitals. The exploitation of the natural and manpower resources of South Africa by Western monopolies is common knowledge and so is the dependence of NATO countries on South Africa for its important raw materials. It's also quite significant for NATO, above all for the United States, that South Africa has a major strategic position at the junction of the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

Small wonder that NATO's planning committee has worked out a special directive on the protection of sea routes round the Cape of Good Hope although these routes are not threatened by anyone. The directive's author, American General Cousins, also envisaged measures against what he called a crisis threat in South Africa. In NATO circles this means actions by liberation forces against the apartheid regime.

As Washington is building up military muscle in the Indian Ocean it's zealously striving for military bases on the eastern coast of the African Continent. For its part Pretoria demonstrated readiness to provide as the first step for the United States and NATO's armed forces the base in Simonstown, modernized with the help of Western firms recently.

The dangerous idea to set up SATO lives on. The organization is now planned not only as NATO's southern flank but also as a connecting link in U.S. plans of expansion in the Indian Ocean.

NUJOMA CITED ON NAMIBIA ELECTIONS, SOUTH AFRICA

LD311638 Moscow in Zulu to South Africa 1800 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma has accused the Pretorian regime of preventing free elections leading to the independence of Namibia. South Africa is deceiving the international community about its commitment to the elections supervised by the United Nations. It is interested in preserving the business interests of some big powers.

Sam Nujoma said that tougher measures have to be taken in order for the South African racist regime to abide by the resolutions of the UN Security Council pertaining to the elections.

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS COMMENTS ON REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, NAMIBIA

LD021546 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Luanda, 2 Nov, TASS--The Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Angola that was formed five years ago by the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party has played an important role in the development of the Angolan revolution, in consolidating legislatively its historic gains. This was said by Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos when he was speaking at the final meeting of the Revolutionary Council which will be replaced from November eleventh of this year with the elected People's Assembly, the first one in the history of Angola.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that the Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Angola has worked out and endorsed a number of laws regulating the activities of the People's state. The latest of them, the draft law on labour, will be submitted for the endorsement of the first session of the People's Assembly.

Touching upon the situation in the south of Africa, Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed that Angola will continue supporting unconditionally the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and the African National Congress of South Africa that are in the lead of the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa for freedom and independence. The People's Republic of Angola is strongly in favour of the strict observance of Resolution 435 of the United Nations Security Council on the granting of independence to Namibia. Declaring for peaceful settlement of the problem through talks, the People's Republic of Angola supports at the same time the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people. The president condemned the policy of imperialist powers that seek through backing the Pretoria racist regime and encouraging its aggressive course to regain the lost positions in Africa.

SOVIET, CONGOLESE WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS CONDEMN IMPERIALISM

LD012200 MOscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 1 Nov 80

["Imperialist Machinations Condemned"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 Nov, TASS--Women's organizations of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo resolutely condemned machinations by imperialism, neocolonialism and racism. A joint communique signed here on the results of the visit to the Congo by the delegation from the Soviet Women's Committee led by vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmenian Soviet Socialist Republic R.M. Karryyeva points out, in particular, that the sides expressed solidarity with the women's struggle against imperialism and its henchmen, for a peaceful and happy future of children in southern Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. They confirmed their aspiration to step up support to the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa. The Congolese and Soviet women expressed solidarity with the women in People's Angola and other states, which are subjected to aggressive attacks by South African racists. They urged the international community to find a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The Soviet and Congolese women support the initiative on convening an international conference with a view to turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The Soviet Women's committee and the Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women expressed support to the struggle of Palestinian women for the right of the people of Palestine to self-determination and creation of an independent state of its own.

The sides reaffirmed solidarity with the struggle of women in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Vietnam who are defending their revolution and the right of the peoples in those countries for building a new life. The sides reaffirmed the aspiration for close cooperation in the course of preparations for and holding of the World Women's Congress and the congress of the Women's International Democratic Federation in Prague in 1981.

BREZHNEV, GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT EXCHANGE CABLES ON NATION DAY

LD311310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Gratitude for Congratulations"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Luis Cabral, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and deputy general secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC], a telegram in which, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, he cordially congratulated L. Cabral, the PAIGC high council for the struggle, the Council of State, the Council of State commissioners and the friendly people of Guinea-Bissau on the national holiday--Nation Day--and wished them new successes on the path of progressive socioeconomic transformations and the strengthening of national independence and in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction and for Africa's full liberation from the vestiges of colonialism and racism.

In a reply telegram L. Cabral expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and for his part conveyed best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev, as well as wishes for further prosperity to the people of the USSR.

USSR, NICARAGUAN TRADE UNIONS SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD021642 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] The trade unions of the Soviet Union and Nicaragua will extend contacts in the next 5 years. This is provided by the agreement signed by them in Moscow. Among other things, the trade union activists from Nicaragua will be studying in the Soviet Union. The trade unions of the two countries have also agreed to coordinate their activity on the international scene, including the International Labor Organization.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMUNISTS ANNOUNCE GOALS, ACHIEVEMENTS

PY311932 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] At a meeting held in a Central American country, communist and workers parties of Central American countries have approved a political declaration analyzing the current situation in the region. We invite you to listen to the following summary of the declaration:

Within the framework of the widespread crisis experienced by capitalism, the current situation in Central America is characterized by a steady erosion of the imperialist system of domination and of the bourgeois, pro-latifundia oligarchy. Increasingly large masses of people are joining the overwhelming popular, democratic struggle, the declaration states.

Central America, like never before in its history, has been moving closer to a revolution. The anti-imperialist, democratic, popular revolution succeeded in Nicaragua, and the Salvadoran people are also moving closer to victory.

Yankee imperialism has been availing itself of every kind of maneuver to stop the emancipation process of the Central American peoples, the document adds. These maneuvers include genocide, the support of counterrevolution in Nicaragua, and growing military-political interference in the domestic affairs of El Salvador by providing arms to the ruling junta and by sending military advisers to the country. U.S. interference in El Salvador may ultimately take the form of direct intervention through the deployment of Yankee troops.

The political declaration outlines the achievements of the Salvadoran patriots in their struggle to promote the unification of all revolutionary forces. The creation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front is regarded as a major achievement to guarantee the victory of the Salvadoran people. Every communist and revolutionary has the primary duty of fighting for the victory of the revolution in El Salvador and of supporting, through every possible means, the revolutionary process in Nicaragua.

The declaration emphasizes the significance of fighting for democracy, independence and progress as major factors in the struggle to promote socialism and communism. The communists of Central America, Mexico and Panama point to the great dangers posed to their peoples by the U.S. Government's return to an aggressive cold war policy. They also reject the existence of imperialist military bases and the aggressive military maneuvers conducted in the region.

The document concludes by calling on all peoples, democratic revolutionary governments of Latin America and on the entire world to prevent U.S. imperialism from unleashing military aggression on the peoples of Central America, and the U.S. cold war policy from undermining world peace.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ENDS 31 OCTOBER

AU311718 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] On 31 October the Second Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation continued its proceedings. The session was opened by Deputy Sytnik, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet chairman. The discussion continued on the 1981 state plan for economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR, and the progress made in implementing the 1980 plan for economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR; the 1981 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR; and the implementation of the 1979 budget. Deputy Boychuk, from the Central constituency in Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast, took the floor in the debate.

Deputy Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman, delivered a concluding speech on the first item on the agenda.

The law of the Ukrainian SSR on the 1981 state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR, and the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet decision on the progress made in implementing the 1980 state plan for economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR, were unanimously passed.

A concluding speech on the second item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy Kozeruk, Ukrainian minister of finance.

The law of the Ukrainian SSR on the 1981 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR, and the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet decisions endorsing the report on the implementation of the 1979 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR, were unanimously passed.

The deputies then passed to the examination of the third item on the agenda. A report on the bill of the Ukrainian SSR on the oblast soviet of people's deputies of the Ukrainian SSR was delivered by Deputy Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman. The following deputies took the floor in the debate: Kamin, Litinskiy Constituency in Vinnitskaya Oblast; Zheliba, Novo-Ukrainskiy Constituency in Kirovogradskaya Oblast; Pochinok, Bereznyanskiy Constituency in Khmelnitskaya Oblast, and Kutsayev, Shevchenkovskiy, Constituency in Kharkovskaya Oblast.

The law on the oblast soviet of people's deputies of the Ukrainian SSR and the Ukranian Supreme Soviet decision on the procedure of implementing the law were passed unanimously.

Deputy Zaychuk, Ukrainian minister of justice, then delivered a report on draft regulations for the legal bar of the Ukranian SSR. The following deputies participated in the debate on the fourth item on the agenda: Skachinov from Makeyevskiy Chervonogvardeyskiy Constituency in Donetskaya Oblast, Sekretaryuk from Radyanskiy Constituency in Lovovskaya Oblast, and Grushchenko from Pirogovskiy Constituency in Vinnitskaya Oblast. The Supreme Soviet unanimously enacted the law confirming the regulations for the legal bar of the Ukrainian SSR.

A report on the endorsement of the decrees adopted by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium in the period between the sessions was delivered by Deputy Kolotukha, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary. The deputies unanimously adopted the laws and decisions endorsing the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

With this, the Second Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation completed its proceedings.

AZERBAIJAN COURT PLENUM DISCUSSES SPECULATION CASES

LD311101 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Oct 80 p 4

[AZERINFORM report: "Azerbaijan Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Azerbaijan Supreme Court plenum has been held under the chairmanship of I.I. Ismaylov.

Following a report from the court criminal cases collegium chairman the plenum discussed the state of work to implement measures to improve the quality of the administration of justice. It was noted that as a result of measures taken the quality of judgements by people's courts and the court collegium in trial court cases has improved somewhat and, as a consequence, there has been a reduction in the number of judgments quashed or altered on appeal or at the request of supervisory agencies court practice in certain categories of cases has been generalized, which has made it possible to properly direct the courts' work to ensure the uniform and correct administration of laws.

The plenum also pointed out shortcomings adversely affecting the court collegium's performance which have been allowed to occur. The collegium has failed to take the necessary steps to ensure the unswerving implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving the Maintenance of Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Violations of the Law." Failure to meet deadlines for bringing cases under examination to trial is still a frequent occurrence, little is being done to involve the public in the examination of trial court cases, and the response to special rulings aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions conducive to the commission of crimes is not being monitored sufficiently closely.

In a resolution adopted on the question the plenum instructed the court collegium to ensure high standards in the examination of appeal cases and protests and to strictly observe the requirements of the law and of the USSR Supreme Court plenum resolution "On the Practice of Courts' Examination of Appeal Cases." Particular attention must be paid to giving the republic's courts practical assistance in eliminating errors and in more effectively monitoring the implementation of special rulings on eliminating the causes and conditions conducive to the commission of crimes.

The plenum discussed the question of how the republic's courts are implementing the USSR Supreme Court plenum resolution "On Court Practice in Speculation Cases." After pointing out that by and large courts are examining cases in this category in the proper manner, the plenum drew their attention to cases of the nature of actions being incorrectly determined and of persistent speculators being given light sentences and to laxity in work to uncover the sources from which the objects of speculation are obtained and the causes and conditions conducive to speculation. It was made clear to the courts that the examination of cases of speculation as an industry and on a large scale or by a person with a previous conviction for speculation automatically entails an additional punitive measure against the guilty person in the form of confiscation of property, so nonconfiscation is only possible in exceptional cases envisaged by law.

The plenum discussed a report on the results of generalizing court practice on releasing convicted prisoners on parole and commuting their sentences and on releasing convicted prisoners from places of detention on condition that they engage in labor. The plenum pointed out that in administering these laws the courts by and large decided these cases in accordance with existing legislation and in conformity with the principle of individual sentencing. In some cases, however, courts examine documentary evidence submitted to them only summarily. Sometimes a large number of cases are examined at the same session, which cannot be conducive to ensuring that the evidence and the personalities of the accused themselves are studied in depth. Some courts accept for examination documentary evidence lacking information describing the accused, his attitude to labor and his behavior at places of detention. Cases of courts also exempting convicted prisoners from further punishment when releasing them on condition that they engage in labor, for which the law makes no provision, were also pointed out.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed.

The plenum discussed the question of making certain of amendments to the Azerbaijan Supreme Court plenum resolution of 17 October 1975 on court practice in cases of land misuse.

The plenum also examined protests relating to specific criminal and civil cases.

Azerbaijan SSR Prosecutor A.T. Zamanov took part in the work of the plenum.

NAGORNO-KARABAKHSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES LAW, ORDER

LD311145 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 17 Oct 80 p 2

[AZERINFORM report: "Strengthening Public Order"]

[Text] Stepanakert, 14 October--A Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom plenum has heard a report from the oblast's law enforcement organs on work to implement tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work To Protect Law and Order and Intensify the Struggle Against Law Violations."

Reports were delivered by Kh.S. Samvelov, oblast prosecutor; V.T. Muralov, chief of the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast Internal Affairs Administration; B.V. Ter-Kasparov, oblast court chairman; R.A. Igoshkina, chief of the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast Soviet Ispolkom Justice Section.

In implementing the provisions of this resolution, it was stated at the plenum, Nagorno-Karabakskaya Autonomous Oblast law enforcement organs have done definite work to improve the protection of public order and prevent offenses among minors and have improved activity in reeducating offenders.

The comprehensive measures which have been implemented have made it possible to improve the current situation in the oblast and intensify the struggle against antisocial phenomena.

The oblast justice section pays special attention to the organization of work in people's courts, the correct administration of justice and the prompt investigation of criminal bases and poses questions on eliminating the causes and conditions which give rise to law violations to the appropriate organizations. Questions of coordinating the activity of state organs and public organizations in the legal education of working people are at the center of the attention of the oblast justice section coordinating the methodological council for legal propaganda.

In their practical work the law enforcement organs are supported by daily help from the obkom and obispolkom. However, as the plenum noted, there are shortcomings in the work of the law enforcement organs. Public order protection centers are not operating with the required vigor and members of deputies groups are not participating in their work.

There are instances when individual criminal and civil cases are not examined correctly taking into account all the demands of the law.

The plenum also heard information from V.A. Bogoslovskiy, obkom second secretary, on the work of the obkom Bureau and Secretariat to fulfill the resolution of the 28th Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Oblast party conference concerning the further development of industry in the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast.

B.S. Kevorkov, candidate member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom, spoke at the plenum.

RSFSR LEADING BODIES GREET KHAKASSKAYA OBLAST JUBILEE

LD311411 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To the Khakasskiy CPSU Obkom and the Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers warmly and cordially congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all the working people of Khakasiya on a significant event--the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast.

During the years of Soviet power, Khakasiya's working people, led by the Communist Party and with the fraternal assistance of our multinational country's peoples, have achieved considerable successes in developing the economy and culture and in increasing the people's prosperity. The oblast's industrial and agricultural production grows with every passing year.

Enterprises in the mining, coal, light, food, and timber and wood processing industries have been set up and are operating. The power and construction industries are developing. Fundamental changes ahve taken place in agriculture. Its material and technical base has been strengthened and arable farming standards and stockraising productivity are improving. Great successes have been achieved in developing science, education, culture and health care. A broad network of general schools, secondary specialized educational institutions, medical, and cultural enlightenment establishments has been set up in the oblast. In the course of socialist building a qualified detachment of the working class was formed, the countryside's social makeup changed and national cadres arose. Literature and art, national in form and socialist in content, are developing successfully.

The all-round flowering of the economic and spiritual life of the Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast's working people is vivid testimony to the triumph of the socialist social and state system, the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the indestructible friendship among the USSR peoples. The working people are greeting the autonomous oblast's jubilee with selfless labor in implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Socialist competition has been widely developed in all labor collectives for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole and for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers express the firm belief that the Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast's working people, led by the party organization, will continue to struggle persistently to further boost the economy and culture and make a considerable contribution to the great cause of building communism, and will greet the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress with new labor successes.

Long live the Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast!

Long live the fraternal, indestructible friendship among the peoples of our great socialist motherland!

Long live the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of communist building in our country!

[Singed] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The RSFSR Council of Ministers

## 1981 STATE BUDGET EMPHASIZES SOCIAL WELFARE

LD311334 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct, TASS--TASS commentator Petr Lidin writes:

The Soviet state budget has its emphasis on social welfare and this feature of it is becoming more pronounced from year to year. More and more funds are channelled into the sphere connected with raising the welfare of the Soviet people and ever greater capital investments are made in the branches of the national economy that have a direct effect on the living standards of the population.

Fresh proof of this is the Soviet state budget for 1981 which was adopted by the Soviet parliament last week. Direct outlays for social and cultural needs in the new budget will exceed, for the first time in the history of the country, a hundred billion roubles, an increase of almost 4.6 billion over the current year. It would be recalled that fifteen years ago allocations for these purposes were just above 38 billion roubles.

The budget of the next year provides for financing the priority development of industries producing mass consumption goods. Moreover, it envisages big capital investments in machine-building for light and food industries. These investments are to go up 19.6 percent as compared with this year. This will create prerequisites for the rapid development of the light and food industries in the years to come.

One characteristic feature of the Soviet budget for 1981 is a considerable increase in the Soviet pension fund which will increase 7 percent. Greater outlays are also made for housing construction (ten million Soviet people will move to new flats in the next year).

Figures, the most objective indicators, show that the Soviet state is invariably following a course toward a fuller satisfaction of the material and social requirements of the Soviet people.

## INFLEXIBILITY OF ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SYSTEM PERPETUATES PROBLEMS

LD301045 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 23 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Arteriosclerosis in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Once again Leonid Brezhnev has ticked off those who at different levels carry the responsibility for the Soviet economy. Lack of planning and discipline have created significant problems in almost all fields, he said in a speech Tuesday.

In the next few months the 11th 5-Year Plan (1981-85) will be given its final form. The plan will be the common theme of a series of meetings in Moscow, which began with the Supreme Soviet session on Wednesday and will conclude in February, 1981 with the 26th party congress.

The targets of the 10th plan (1976-80) have turned out to be too high in the most important areas and, according to preliminary reports, the 11th plan will be characterized by reduced ambitions. The aim is for economic growth of about 4 percent per year. At the beginning of the sixties the growth rate in the Soviet Union was twice that.

But even if ambitions have been toned down they could be difficult to realize. There are foreign observers who expect the Soviet economy to be hit by total stagnation during the eighties.

The most remarkable aspect of Brezhnev's speech was his promise to the nation's sorely tried consumers for increased investment in agriculture and light industry. The obvious assumption to be made here is that the Soviet leader has taken the warning from the strikes in Poland which were originally inspired by food shortages in the country.

It is indeed an open question how Brezhnev will be able to keep this promise. According to what was hinted at the Supreme Soviet's meeting Wednesday, this year's grain harvest is almost catastrophically bad.

Failed harvests are frequent occurrences in the Soviet Union. They can of course be ascribed in part to the impact of the weather, but old unsolved efficiency problems lie at their heart.

It does not help if Brazhnev raises a warning finger in Moscow. Nor does it help if scapegoats are regularly singled out and dismissed. The lack of efficiency within agriculture and industry in the Soviet Union are an unavoidable consequence of an economic and political system which emasculates the capacity to take initiatives and dilutes feelings of responsibility.

Progress and development require flexibility and rethinking, but the Soviet system is threatened--as is the leadership in the Kremlem--with arteriosclerosis.

RSFSR BODY TO PREVENT EMBEZZLEMENT OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

LD030953 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Following Up KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Articles:" "'Combustible...Fat'"]

[Text] KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA published an article under this title by V. Tsekov on 28 September this year.

The editors have received an official reply from the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products.

"The current procedure, established in 1964, for issuing petroleum products against prepaid coupons has a number of substantial shortcomings and creates conditions for abuses.

"The RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products is taking measures to prevent embezzlement of petroleum products and abuses with coupons at service stations. Work on the selection of cadres to work at service stations has been improved. In the first half of 1980 some 29,870 planned and spot checks and inspections of the work of service stations were carried out, in the course of which single coupons for 246,900 liters were confiscated from owners of private cars attempting to obtain gasoline with them. Some 1,072 service station workers have been punished for violating the procedure for issuing petroleum products. However, the existing issuing system presents no additional possibilities for a more effective struggle against embezzlement of petroleum products.

"The RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products believes that, with a view to preventing embezzlement, instilling order in transactions relating to the issue of petroleum products and intensifying the struggle for economical consumption of motor gasoline, it is advisable to resolve the question of issuing fuels and lubricants to motor transport for ready money.

"The RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products has addressed the appropriate quarters and put forward a proposal in the central press on changing the existing procedure for issuing fuels and lubricants. This proposal is now being considered by the USSR Gossnab.

"[Signed] V. Razumov, first deputy chairman of the committee"

## MANGYSHLAKSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

LD311045 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 80 p 3

[Report by KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent G. Dildayev: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Shevchenko--A Mangyshlakskiy Obkom plenum has been held to examine party organizations, organizational and political work to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner and to implement the recommendations and instructions voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Alma-Ata celebrations. A report was delivered by Obkom First Secretary S. Mukashev.

The speaker and those who spoke in the debate noted that thanks to the intense labor of oil, construction and chemical workers and livestock raisers a territorial production complex is successfully developing on the peninsula. During the years of the 5-year plan tens of millions of tons of oil and billions of cubic meters of gas have been extracted on the Mangyshlak Peninsula. New raw material deposits have been discovered and brought under exploitation and livestock numbers and the output of livestock products has increased.

But the level of economic and cultural building still falls short of the 25th CPSU Congress injunctions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's suggestions and recommendations. In a number of collectives labor productivity and the capital-output ratio are only slowly increasing and insufficient vigor is being shown in tapping reserves for increasing efficiency and improving work quality.

Measures were outlined for eliminating shortcomings and further increasing the efficiency of competition and party organizations' militancy.

The plenum also examined the question "On the tasks involved in further improving work with working people's letters and the organization of the reception of citizens." A report was delivered by Obkom Second Secretary V.G. Savchenko.

### BRIEFS

ARBITRATION WORKERS CONFERENCE--Freight turnover on Kazakhstan's railroads is constantly increasing. Railroad workers bear great responsibility for the safety of national economic freight. The practice of applying railroad legislation is in the focus of attention of the participants in an all-union conference-seminar of state arbitration workers that opened in Alma-Ata on 15 October. The conference participants are discussing tasks for the intensification of the struggle against losses suffered in transportation, and are exchanging experiences. Recommendations are being worked out in light of the requirements of the new law on state arbitration. Measures are also being outlined for improving preventive educational work in railroad collectives and for calling the culprits to account in time. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 15 Oct 80 AU]

## SPACE EXPLORATION SATELLITES LAUNCHED

### Cosmos-1218

LD301542 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct, TASS--The Cosmos-1218 satellite has today been launched in the USSR, carrying scientific equipment to continue space exploration.

The satellite is put into orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--89.7 min, the maximum distance from the earth's surface--374 km, the minimal distance--178 km and the orbit's inclination--64.9 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

### Cosmos-1219

LD311616 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1219. Its onboard scientific equipment is designated for continuing space exploration.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: The initial period of revolution is 89.7 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface is 353 kilometers, minimum--205 kilometers, inclination of the orbit is 72.9 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

## SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS CEREMONY HONORING POPOVICH

AU311402 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Today Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, presented an honorary certificate of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium to Popovich, cosmonaut-pilot of the USSR, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union and major general of aviation. The certificate was awarded for his fruitful public activity, the active participation in the military and patriotic education of young people in the republic and on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vashchenko, Gerasimov, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sokolov, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Kapto, Kolomiyets and Pogrebnyak, the republic's Communist Party and government leaders present at the ceremony, cordially congratulated the cosmonaut-pilot of the USSR on the award and wished him new successes in his work and public activity. Pavel Romanovich Popovich warmly thanked them for the award.

## ALIYEV SPEAKS TO SOVIET GROUP AT USSR-FRANCE SPACE MEETING

LD311113 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] On 14 October G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbiajan CP Central Committee, received the leaders of the Soviet group of participants in the Soviet-French conference on cooperation in space research and the use of space for peaceful ends which is being held in Baku.

It is significant that the Baku meeting is taking place soon after an outstanding new victory in space for Soviet science, G.A. Aliyev said. We congratulate you on this remarkable success and on the high appraisal given to this space flight of record length in the greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev himself, and we express tremendous joy and pride at the splendid achievement of our cosmonaut heroes, scientists and specialists.

Space has become a sphere which attracts the attention of the whole of mankind, Comrade Aliyev stressed. The successes achieved by our country in space research are not only of great scientific value and tremendous national economic significance, but also raise still higher the prestige of the Soviet state and the authority of Soviet science. The 6-month flight by the cosmonauts, the efficient working of the orbital station for 3 years now, and the visits to it by international crews have generated a very broad response and admiration throughout the world. From the first 108-minute flight by Yuriy Gagarin to the 185-day flight of the present record--how can we fail to be proud of such a significant leap, of such swift progress in less than 20 years. These truly cosmic rates of progress once more confirm that Soviet scientists are marching confidently in the vanguard of world science and that Soviet man is gaining ever new victories in space exploration.

The new success in space also creates a good foundation for further developing international cooperation in this sphere. It is convincing evidence that the USSR is a reliable and high-class partner and that joint work with our scientists such as that being conducted by Soviet and French specialists is mutually advantageous and promising.

In conclusion G. A. Aliyev expressed confidence that Soviet-French cooperation will be fruitful and wished the scientists, specialists and cosmonauts new successes and new space victories.

## BRIEFS

NAKHODKA COSMIC RAY SYMPOSIUM--An international symposium on the physics of cosmic rays ended in Nakhodka today. Physicists from the Soviet Union, Japan, and Brazil worked intensively for almost 10 days during which approximately 50 lectures were delivered. (Nikolay Alekseyevich Dobrotin), academician from the Kazkah SSR Academy of Sciences, said that research on highly active particles is being carried out with close cooperation between Japanese and Soviet scientists. The symposium was attended by Soviet scientists from Moscow, Alma-Ata, Tbilisi, Dushanbe, Tashkent and Rybinsk. The Soviet scientists propose to publish joint works with the Japanese, and it is hoped that joint experiments will also be carried out. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Oct 80 SK]

PRIMORSKIY POLLUTION CONTROL PROCESS--On the recommendation of scientists, algae found in the seas around Saklhalinskaya Oblast is being used in controlling pollution from the Primorskiy concentrate complex. Biologists and botanists have confirmed that this algae drastically changes its form when water is polluted and serves as a warning indicator. This type of algae is now being introduced at many plants and enterprises which use water in the production process. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Oct 80 SK]